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Algeria	4,000 Drs.	Austria	15,100	Norway	4,000 Nkr.
Austria	10,500	Bulgaria	1,300 Leva	Oman	8,700 Rials
Bahrain	4,000 Dinar	Bolivia	450 Bs.	Paraguay	100 Bol.
Belgium	40,000	Bolivia	40,000	Qatar	6,000
Canada	1,200	Bolivia	500 Bs.	South Africa	20 P.
Cambodia	200,000	Bolivia	500 Bs.	Saudi Arabia	100 P.
Denmark	2,000 Dkr.	Bolivia	8,000	Spain	100 Pesos
Egypt	100 P.	Bolivia	100 Bs.	Sweden	6,000 Skr.
Finland	6,000 Fmk.	Bolivia	100 Bs.	Turkey	2,000 Lira
France	2,000 F.	Bolivia	100 Bs.	U.S.A.	300,000
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Great Britain	45 P.	Bolivia	500 Bs.	Yemen	450 Drs.
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ESTABLISHED 1887

## Protests Erupt In India Over Temple Attack

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — As India's military forces moved to stamp out terrorism in Punjab, protests by Sikhs over the assault on the sacred Golden Temple resulted in violence in several parts of the country. Six persons were killed in Kashmir and two in New Delhi.

Army sources said that Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, 37, the radical Sikh separatist who was besieged in the temple, died in a gun battle with Indian troops at close range during the last stages of the fight in Amritsar late Wednesday.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said Thursday that despite the heavy blow dealt to Sikh extremists in Punjab in the last two days, it might still be difficult to reach a negotiated political settlement to the tangled Punjab issue.

Mrs. Gandhi spoke in an interview on the morning after the army occupied Amritsar's Golden Temple and killed Mr. Bhindranwale. Nearly 400 persons were killed during the operation.



Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale

He said that the leaders of the moderate wing of the Sikh分离派 failed to do anything about the terrorist movement even though they apparently watched it develop at close range.

Mrs. Gandhi's statement suggested that she may be preparing to adopt a tougher line in future talks over Punjab following the military developments of the past two days.

The leader of the moderates, Harchand Singh Longowal, came out of the Golden Temple, where he had long sought sanctuary from arrest, and surrendered to the army before the final assault began. A government spokesman said.

Thursday that it had not yet been decided what charges, if any, might be brought against him.

Meanwhile, the army started what was described as the second phase of its operation to rid Punjab of an estimated remaining force of 100 to 150 extremists. Nearly 1,200 were reported arrested Tuesday and Wednesday in the raid on the Golden Temple and simultaneous raids on 43 other places of worship that had been suspected hideouts.

Even while the army pressed the hunt, extremists still at large killed 10 more persons.

In addition, protests by Sikhs over the assault on the Golden Temple resulted in violence and death in New Delhi and in Kashmir. Two were killed when police fired on rioters in New Delhi, and six in the Kashmir capital of Srinagar. Protests also took place elsewhere.

Despite many Indians, including many Sikhs, expressed relief that the back of the extremist movement had apparently been broken and that the wave of murders that had caused such national anxiety for nearly two years may have been effectively contained.

Mrs. Gandhi said that, by and large, the country has accepted the bold actions of the last two days as necessary measures.

The death of Mr. Bhindranwale reportedly came late Wednesday during the last phases of the assault. His body was found in the basement of the Akal Takht, the master of a global empire. Today it

is a power of the middle rank, economically and perhaps militarily rather less robust than France and West Germany.

On D-Day, there were almost as many British troops in the landings as there were Americans — a situation difficult to visualize today. At that time, the political-military integration of the two nations was almost complete. The three principal subordinates of General Eisenhower were all British.

Britain this week is one of seven participants in the economic summit conference in London, and this conference will represent only one,

albeit much the strongest, of the power groups in the contemporary world. Britain was the only nation to join the United States and the Soviet Union at the Potsdam Conference of 1945 to plan the future of a defeated Germany.

There is still a good deal of cooperation between Britain and the United States. Britain's communications headquarters at Cheltenham; near Gloucester, is a crucial link in worldwide U.S. intelligence gathering, and Britain's separate nuclear arsenal is dependent on missiles made in the United States. U.S. cruise missiles have been in

stalled in Britain within the last six months.

But it can no longer be taken for granted that foreign-policy interests are identical. Although sympathetic to U.S. concerns in Central America, Britain has been unhappy about some tactics, such as the mining of Nicaraguan harbors. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government felt deceived about the invasion of Grenada, a member of the Commonwealth, and many in Britain feel that U.S. support in the campaign against Argentina in

the Falkland Islands was reluctant.

Although disputes will probably be submerged at the summit meeting, Britain and the United States differ on such issues as interest rates, deficits and the Third World.

For the United States, other world regions such as Latin America, the Middle East and the Pacific basin loom at least as large as Western Europe. The point constantly made — and possibly overemphasized — by British commentators is that leadership in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S.-British Ties: Enduring but Changing

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — The powerful thrust across the Channel on June 6, 1944, marked Wednesday at ceremonies in Normandy and in southern England, was the zenith of the extraordinarily close wartime partnership between the United States and Britain.

Forty years later, the British

NEWS ANALYSIS

of the "special relationship"

as a living entity. The bond established by Churchill and Roosevelt has survived the decades in the intimate links still maintained between No. 10 Downing Street and the White House. American presidents and British prime ministers, regardless of party, have since described the two nations as the closest and most reliable of allies.

But, in fact, things have changed radically, and changed forever.

The most important difference between 1944 and 1984 is the balance of power. Forty years ago, Britain was a coequal member of the Big Three, along with the United States and the Soviet Union, the master of a global empire. Today it

## Iran Protests Plane's Downing, Warns Saudis

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

that Iran would "respond severely" to any further incidents.

Meanwhile, both Iran and Iraq accused each other of staging an escalating series of reprisal raids across each other's borders.

Tehran accused Iraq of bombing

KUWAIT — Iran has protested to Saudi Arabia the downing of one of its planes in the first official acknowledgment of the loss in the aerial clash between Iranian and Saudi jets over the Gulf on Tuesday.

In a report late Wednesday night monitored by the BBC and news agencies here, Tehran radio said that the Saudi chargé d'affaires had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday and given a strongly worded protest note.

Tehran radio said the note asserted that the Iranian plane had been flying over international waters when it was shot down. The government stated that Iran expected Saudi Arabia to "refrain from any measures that may set the Persian Gulf ablaze." It warned

cased Iraq of bombing the towns of Dehloran, in Ilam province, and Gulan e-Baran, in Bakhtiari province. It said some people were killed and wounded.

In Baghdad, the Iraqi high command said Thursday that 35 more civilians were killed and 123 wounded in Iranian shelling of the southern port of Basra and in air raids on the towns of Isfahani and Kifri Wednesday and Thursday. It said an Iranian plane was shot down.

■ Iraq Plans Kharg Attacks

Iraq said Thursday it would step up its siege of Iran's oil terminal of Kharg Island as diplomats in Tehran reported a revival in Iran's oil exports despite recent Iraqi attacks on its tankers. Reuters reported.

The Iraqi information minister, Latif Nassim al-Jassim, said: "Our blockade of Kharg will escalate."

Late Thursday, Tehran radio ac-

We will tighten our siege around the island and the next few days we will see more serious steps against the oil terminal and oil exports."

Diplomats in Tehran said Iran's exports were reviving after a period last week when Iraqi attacks on tankers using Kharg almost reduced them to zero. One tanker a day is now loading at Kharg, representing exports of about 1.2 million to 1.4 million barrels per day. Iran normally exports closer to 1.8 million barrels per day.

In Baghdad, diplomatic sources said Thursday that Iraq had received two new types of Soviet-made air-to-surface missiles from its ally, Libya. The missiles are dependent on missiles made in the United States. U.S. cruise missiles have been in

use in the Persian Gulf since 1980.

The sources said the rockets were intended for launching from Iraq's squadrons of Tupolev TU-16 and TU-22 bombers and arrived in the country about a week ago.

## Lebanese Parliament Fails to Vote on Cabinet

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The Lebanese parliament debated government proposals to bring about peace, but failed to hold a predicted vote on the new cabinet Thursday and adjourned until Monday after night-long rocket and artillery duels in and around Beirut left five civilians dead and 11 wounded.

Policemen killed 13 people, mostly civilians, have been killed and 30 wounded since the debate opened Tuesday on Prime Minister Rashid Karim's proposals to reunify the country and end its nine-year civil war. The casualties came amid continued sniping and artillery exchanges that have preceded each of the three-hour parliament sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The three days of meetings also brought the daily closure of the Museum crossing, the only open gateway between the Christian eastern and the Moslem western sectors of the capital, forcing businesses to close or cut working hours because employees were unable to reach their jobs.

The deputy speaker of parliament, Mourad Abu Fadel, said 47 deputies have signed a declaration of confidence to serve as an alternative for a roll call vote in case an emergency should disrupt the debate.

Forty-nine deputies attended the

session Thursday, and nine challenged the government's policy.

The leftist Beirut daily *As-Safir*, which is close to Mr. Karim, said the violence Wednesday night and the many speeches were intentional to force a delay in a vote of confidence needed to formally install the cabinet.

As the debate proceeded, sniper bullets and occasional rocket-propelled grenades were traded along the Green Line splitting Beirut between the Christian and Moslem sectors.

Relatives of civilians kidnapped by various militias protested for a third straight day at the Moslem end of the Museum crossing near parliament to demand more attention for the plight of the captives.

The acting interior minister, Joseph Shalaf, who has been given the task of dealing with the kidnap issue, met with the protesters for a second time Thursday, according to state-run Beirut radio.

■ Gulf Nationals Threatened

Radicals in Beirut threatened to kill Arabs from four Gulf states Thursday when the underground Islamic Jihad gave nationals of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates a week to get out of Lebanon or face "blessed death," it was reported by United Press International.

The threat is apparently an outgrowth of the Iran-Iraq war.

Scholars predict that the new edition, subtitled "A Critical and Synoptic Edition," will shed light not only on particular passages but also on the interpretation of entire episodes and characters. They say also that it will prompt a fresh round of studies of one of the most thoroughly analyzed novels ever written.

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The mistakes occurred because Joyce wrote the manuscript in a steel pen, because he added another 100,000 words to the page proofs, and because the 26 printers in Paris, France, who set the type by hand, did not know English. Moreover, they worked from a single-spaced manuscript.

The new edition appears on June 16, "Bloomsday," the date in 1904 when Joyce sent his fictional protagonists, Stephen Dedalus and Leopold Bloom, through the streets of Dublin.

The three volumes of the Garland edition, totaling 1,919 pages and costing \$300, are printed with the correct text on the right-hand page and on the left-hand page, the various published texts.

The novel, barred from the Unit-

## Reagan Backs Trade Talks as Summit Opens

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — President Ronald Reagan told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone he would support Japan's call for a new round of world trade liberalization talks Thursday, as the 10th annual sum-

mitting of seven industrialized nations got under way here.

President Reagan assured Mr. Nakasone of U.S. support for the comprehensive trade negotiations during bilateral talks before the official start of the summit, the U.S. Treasury secretary, Donald T. Regan, said.

The summit has been called to discuss noninflationary economic growth during the daytime sessions and concentrate on international issues during the evening talks.

In the first general meeting held at No. 10 Downing Street on Thursday evening, summit leaders discussed East-West relations, arms control, disarmament, and events in the Gulf, a British government spokesman said.

During the summit, Mr. Reagan will be under pressure to reduce U.S. interest rates and a budget deficit that European leaders

are divided over to the initiative proposed, which foresees new negotia-

tions reached by 1986.

France and Italy do not want to start the liberalization talks soon, although they support the concept of free trade. Both are expected to resist the idea of a specific timetable.

"Simply liberalizing trade among developed and developing countries is not enough, because there must be an effort to get to the basic cause of world economic problems," a French government official said late Thursday.

Moreover, the Reagan-Nakasone initiative must get the support of developing nations to succeed. Brazil and India are among nations known to oppose such liberalization.

However, British and West German spokesmen later expressed support for the U.S.-Japanese initiative.

On the Use of Derigification to Scale a Summit

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

London — Like each of the nine previous economic summit conferences, the one is acquiring its own special features and style that, along with the substance of its decisions, become the grist of history books.

It is already apparent, for example, that London will be the sun-and-subway gathering, one of motorcades for dignitaries and the London Underground for anyone else who lacks the patience to wait for a taxi.

## Iran Is Using U.S.-Made F-14s For Radar Control in the Gulf

By Richard Halloran

**Washington** — Iran has been flying American-built F-14 Tomcat fighters as radar surveillance and control planes to guide F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers attacking ships in the Gulf, according to Middle Eastern diplomats and U.S. officials.

Until now, it was believed that Iran lacked the technical ability and the spare parts to get the powerful Grumman F-14, which is the premier interceptor of the U.S. Navy, into the air. Iran is also flying P-3 maritime patrol aircraft, made by Lockheed, to spot targets.

The diplomats and officials said Iran was using the F-14s, which have advanced radar systems, as "mini-AWACS," or reconnaiss-

sance planes, to spot ships in the Gulf and to guide the F-4s, which carry far less effective radar.

On Wednesday, the aircraft carrier America, a 78,000-ton vessel carrying 85 aircraft, arrived in the Indian Ocean to relieve its sister ship, the Kitty Hawk. Naval officers said it would take several days to hand over the watch, after which the Kitty Hawk would head for San Diego.

Meanwhile, Middle Eastern diplomats said Saudi Arabia and its allies in the Gulf Cooperation Council had begun a loose coordination of air and naval defenses intended to protect tankers and merchant ships steaming to and from ports on the western shore of the Gulf.

During the reign of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the United States sold 80 F-14s to Iran and delivered 79. The International Institute for Strategic Studies, in London, has reported that Iran has 77 on hand.

Middle Eastern diplomats said Iran had 11 or 12 F-14s that could be flown. Officials in Washington said that was a plausible estimate, given the disruptions of the Iranian revolution, and said they believed that Iran had taken parts from many F-14s to keep a few serviceable.

The radar of the F-14, according to naval officers, can pick up aircraft at distances of more than 100 nautical miles and can also spot a ship. The pilot and radar operator aboard the two-seat F-14 can transmit by radio headings and other information directly to pilots in the F-4s, another American aircraft made by McDonnell Douglas. The crew of a P-3 maritime patrol aircraft can do the same.

The officials said, however, there was no evidence that Iran had been able to make the F-14's missile delivery system work.

**Abu Nidal Said to Get Haven in Iraq**

The Associated Press

**BAGHDAD** — Abu Nidal, the Palestinian guerrilla renegade, has fled Syria and taken asylum here, diplomatic and Palestinian sources reported Wednesday, because the Syrians allegedly wanted him to take part in Libyan plots against Western leaders and moderate Arabs.

The Libyan assassination plans were engineered with the help of the shadowy international terrorist called Carlos, who now lives in Libya, the sources said.

Iraq granted Abu Nidal lifelong asylum on the condition that he cease political activity and disband his Syria-based splinter group, according to Arab and foreign diplomats. An Arab diplomat added that the Iraqis "have done the world a big favor by pacifying this man and his group." Iraqi officials declined comment.

Abu Nidal's group claimed responsibility for the 1983 assassination in Port au Prince of Dr. Issam Sartawi, London representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, with which Abu Nidal split more than a decade ago. His followers also have been blamed for the attack on Shlomo Argov, the Israeli envoy in London who was wounded in an assassination attempt just before the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

"Carlos is in Libya and working for Libyan intelligence," the Palestinian source said of the man accused in numerous attacks on Middle East and Western leaders.

Abo Nidal "did not want to get involved in such a wide-scale war of terrorism against the whole world," the source said. "He disbanded the group and fled to Iraq."

Believed to be in his early 50s, Abu Nidal is reportedly suffering from complicated heart problems.

He broke with Yasser Arafat's main guerrilla group in 1972 and founded his own faction in Iraq under the name of the Fatah Revolutionary Command.

Since then he has alternated his bases, mainly between Damascus and Baghdad depending on the political climate.

Some of his followers have joined other breakaway PLO factions, and some remained behind to keep the Damascus office open to indicate that a group still exists.

## Media Invasion of Normandy Was Success

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

**CAEN, France** — "I'm amazed and more impressed than ever at the genius of the Allies for putting together such a complex operation 40 years ago," said harried Jennifer Siebens, the Paris bureau chief for CBS News. "We're just barely getting it together for a couple of hours of television on one afternoon and nobody's shooting at us."

Over the last few months, and more furiously over the last few days, the American television networks undertook a second landing on the beaches and in the little towns of Normandy to create Wednesday's visual spectacular celebrating the 40th anniversary of D-Day.

Gun emplacements became instant studios, trees were uprooted, stately cemeteries were transformed into electronic jungles — and often cynical television technicians and reporters were slowly but inexorably converted into believers in valor and courage.

"Covering this event did extraordinary things for people's morale," said Joseph Antognini, NBC's general manager for news in Europe. "It's very different from what they normally cover — the war in Lebanon, the attacks on ships in the Gulf, and other complicated stories that are tough to get across."

"This is a positive, patriotic kind of story," he went on, "and there aren't many moments like that."

On technical and logistical grounds alone, the programs represented a formidable achievement.

"We were faced with 50 miles of coastline, with President Reagan touching down in three different places, and none of them had an electric current coming in," said Miss Siebens. "We had to hot-wire the whole Normandy coast and make it instant, easy television."

To do this required squadrons of people, and none of the networks were certain exactly how many they had ended up hiring. CBS officials estimated that their crew, including drivers and translators, runners and technicians, correspondents and producers, numbered about 120. Estimates at NBC ranged from about 70 to just under 90. ABC had about 45 people working here.

CBS's crew was especially large because it drew the responsibility as the "pool" of the event, feeding pictures to the other U.S. networks.

State-owned French television served as an international pool, feeding to television crews from around the world. France's Antenne 2 channel covered the main event, competing for viewers at times with another channel showing the French Open tennis championship.

The West German television network, ARD, broadcast the D-Day ceremonies live, and a network spokesman said the program drew an unusual number of protests. Some viewers complained that the ceremonies opened "old wounds." On Monday and Tuesday, about 44 percent of West German homes had tuned into a showing of the American film on D-Day, "The Longest Day."

One American network official estimated that the three U.S. networks would each spend about \$1 million to cover the entirety of Mr. Reagan's European tour.

But there were unforeseen problems across the national boundaries, despite the fact that the work was being done among allies. "The translators can have a terrible time with the jargon technicians use," said Lawrence Doyle, a senior producer at CBS News.

National boundaries even affect the nature of the television pictures, with pictures taken from the French network having to be run through a converter. The reason: French television pictures carry 625 lines on the screen, the American television 525.

Shortly after midnight Wednesday, just before he went to bed for the few hours of sleep he would get before the main event, James Clevenger, a CBS producer, ran into two Canadian veterans of World War II at a cafe.

The veterans and Mr. Clevenger spoke for a while about the war. Finally, Mr. Clevenger, a man toughened by many dangerous assignments, including stints in Beirut, rose and extended his hand to the Canadians.

"I have two daughters," he said, "and the world they came into is a pretty nice place. And the reason it is because of what you guys did. And I want to thank you for that."

One of the veterans beamed a surprised smile. He rose and extended his hand to Mr. Clevenger. "I had to stand up," he said. "Nobody ever told me that before."

## Protests Flare Around India

(Continued from Page 1)

repository for the Holy Book of Scriptures of the Sikh religion.

Nearby were the bodies of two of his chief lieutenants: Amrik Singh, the president of the All-India Sikh Students Federation, and a former Indian Army major general, Sube Singh, who had been described by Home Affairs Ministry officials as the director of training for Sikh extremists.

In all, at least 380 were reported killed during the operation to clear the temple, including 80 soldiers.

The government had been reluctant to raid the Golden Temple, the headquarters and staging ground for the terrorist campaign.

Mr. Gandhi said Thursday also that "we thought that maybe we would come to an agreement, but we were trying our best, but the killing suddenly escalated."

The agitation had been directed at gaining greater political autonomy for Punjab, the Sikh homeland, plus certain religious, territorial and economic concessions.

Some time ago, however, the radicals led by Mr. Bhindranwale seized effective control of the movement from the moderates of Mr. Longowal, with whom the government has been intermittently negotiating.

Mr. Gandhi said Thursday that she once told the moderates that in such agitations, "no matter who starts them, somebody else takes advantage; and then those who start them, they are called moderates and they're pushed aside and somebody else comes, so that it becomes virtually impossible to come to an agreement."

The Associated Press  
Two London policemen arrested a striker demonstrating outside Parliament on Thursday following a clash.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Cites Negotiations on Sakharov

**LONDON** (Combined Dispatches) — The United States is engaged in diplomatic negotiations with the Soviet Union about the future of the Soviet physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, President Ronald Reagan's chief spokesman said Thursday.

Another senior U.S. official told United Press International said Thursday that the United States had been informed officially that Mr. Sakharov was alive and that his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, was not in any danger. He also said that Mrs. Bonner had been seen on a balcony and spotted on a street and that the couple's life appeared to be returning to normal. Mr. Sakharov, who is in internal exile in the city of Gor'kiy, began a hunger strike May 2 in an attempt to force Soviet authorities to allow his wife to leave the country to seek medical help.

The White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said that Richard R. Burt, the assistant U.S. secretary of state, was in London on Thursday with Elrem Yankelevich, son-in-law of Mr. Sakharov's wife. Mr. Speakes said Mr. Yankelevich and his wife, Tatiana, who live in Boston, were in London to try to meet sides to the seven leaders assembling for the economic summit Thursday. (UPI, AP)

### Soviet Jews Reject Emigration Claim

**MOSCOW** (Combined Dispatches) — Three Jewish activists told Western reporters Thursday that "tens of thousands" of Jews were waiting to leave the Soviet Union. The three denied claims last month by the official anti-Zionist committee that practically all Jews who wanted to leave already had emigrated.

The three were Boris Klotz, 34, a mathematician; Viktor Faizmaki, 39, a computer programmer; and Lev Tokachinsky, 35. According to official accounts, emigration has dwindled to a trickle because the "process of family reunification" is virtually complete. Mr. Faizmaki said, "We definitely disagree with the authorities' version."

Mr. Klotz said thousands of Jews were still being refused permission on the grounds that they were privy to state secrets. He said Moscow Jews had worked out from official statements that the authorities have acknowledged refusing to let between 20,000 and 25,000 Jews leave. (AP, Reuters)

### Israeli Sentenced in Terrorism Case

**JERUSALEM** (UPI) — The first Israeli in a group of 27 settlers implicated in a Jewish terrorist underground was sentenced Thursday to 18 months in prison.

Noam Yisrael, 27, of the Moshav Keshet settlement in the annexed Syrian Golan Heights, was convicted last week of transporting explosives that were used in attacks against Arabs in Israeli-occupied territories.

The district court is scheduled to try the remaining 26 members of the official anti-Zionist committee that maintained two Arab mayors in the occupied West Bank.

### 5 Reportedly Were Executed in Libya

**LONDON** (Reuters) — A total of five persons have been hanged publicly and scores arrested in Libya in the past five days, according to a spokesman for the dissident National Front for the Salvation of Libya.

The official Libyan news agency JANA had announced Monday that three Islamic fundamentalists allegedly recruited by the American CIA had been hanged, two on Sunday near the Tunisian border and one more on Monday.

The dissident spokesman said Wednesday that two additional persons were hanged Tuesday in Benghazi. He said all five were exonerated without trial. He said his group estimated that up to 1,500 people had been arrested over the past four to six weeks and accused of being terrorists or agents of foreign powers.

### 30 Named in Arms Smuggling in Italy

**TRENTO, Italy** (AP) — A state prosecutor is recommending indictments against more than 30 people for allegedly smuggling weapons and military vehicles and also for reportedly trying to sell nuclear weapons.

The prosecutor, Enrico Cavaliere, said Tuesday night that he filed the recommendation with Judge Carlo Palermo, who has spent four years investigating the arms and drug smuggling ring. Among those listed in Mr. Cavaliere's report, according to the Italian news agency ANSA, was Rossano Brazzi, an actor known for his movie roles in "South Pacific" and "Three Coins in the Fountain."

Mr. Cavaliere said more than 30 people were involved in a failed attempt to sell nuclear weapons to three unidentified Arab nations and to Argentina, but he declined to give other details such as what weapons or nuclear fuels were actually sold and who produced them. ANSA said the group also is suspected of trying to sell submarine guns, tanks, helicopters, missiles, ships, plutonium and uranium to Iraq, Taiwan, the Philippines and Argentina.

### Greenland Political Stalemate Persists

**NUUK, Greenland** (Combined Dispatches) — Provisional results in Wednesday's election to the Landsting (home rule parliament) showed little change in Greenland's political stalemate, with the minority ruling party, the social democratic Siumut (Forward) party of Prime Minister Jonathan Motzfeldt and the conservative Atassut (Unity) party winning 11 seats each.

The leftist Inuit Ataqatigiit (Eskimo Movement) party will have two of three seats, depending on official results expected later in the day. This compared with 12 seats each for Siumut and Atassut and two for Inuit in the previous Landsting. Total membership can vary from 23 to 26.

The election was caused by a dispute over a fishing agreement with the European Community. Mr. Motzfeldt, who has run the government since Greenland, a former Danish colony, achieved home rule five years ago, said Thursday, "We must put ideologies to one side." (Reuters, UPI)

### Oil Embargo on South Africa Defied

**THE HAGUE** (Reuters) — More than 200 oil tankers defied an international oil embargo by docking in South Africa between July 1981 and January 1983, a Dutch anti-apartheid organization said Thursday.

The Shipping Research Bureau said most of the 23 shipping companies it identified were Norwegian-based. Almost all oil-exporting countries have declared an embargo against South Africa, threatening reprisals against companies and vessels breaking it.

The oil companies named by the bureau, none of them a major firm, were based in the United States, Bermuda, West Germany, Switzerland and Britain. A bureau spokesman said it had tried to contact the companies but that most had either not responded or denied the charges.

### Senators, Casey Agree on Prior Notice

**WASHINGTON** (AP) — The Senate Intelligence Committee said that CIA Director William J. Casey had agreed to procedures to give the committee prior notice of significant intelligence activities, in the hope of avoiding a repetition of the recent furor over CIA-backed mining of Nicaraguan harbors.

The announcement said the agreement on covert activities, reached Wednesday, was designed to ensure compliance with a law requiring that the House and Senate panels be kept "fully and currently informed" of all intelligence activities including "any significant anticipated intelligence activity."

It did not give details of the new procedures but said that the committee and the executive branch had "agreed on several important propositions concerning the meaning of this section" of the law.

### Britain Hopes to Remain in UNESCO

**LONDON** (Reuters) — Britain expressed serious misgivings Thursday about the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization but restated its aim to work for reform from within.

"Unlike the United States, Britain has no present intention of withdrawal," Timothy Raison, a junior minister at the foreign office, told the annual meeting of the Commonwealth Press Union. "We will stay in the organization and do what we can to get it functioning as efficiently as possible."

Commenting on UNESCO initiatives on news coverage, Mr. Raison said that Britain was worried that new institutions could be set up to serve certain ideologies or governments. He also criticized an "alarming" increase in the size of the organization and a lack of proper evaluation of projects. He said that Britain would review its position at the end of the year.

### For the Record

The search has been called off for 18 persons missing from the British square-rigger Marques, which sank off Bermuda during a race. Nine persons were rescued and one body was recovered Sunday after the 67-year-old vessel capsized in heavy winds. (UPI)

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in a report published Thursday said that Nicaragua had engaged in widespread and systematic violations of its population but that Sandinist authorities had made significant advances recently in curbing abuses. (AP)

Metal industry employers in Stuttgart rejected Thursday the IG Metall union's new proposal for gradually reducing the workweek, drawing prospects of an end to strikes and lockouts that have paralyzed the German car industry. (AP)

# QUEEN'S QUAY

## RESIDENCES

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## Leading Democrats Urge Hart and Jackson to Back Mondale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**WASHINGTON** — Democratic Party leaders are pressuring Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson to give up the fight for the party's presidential nomination, a contest that former Vice President Walter F. Mondale says he has already won.

The issue now, the leaders say, is uniting the Democratic Party to take on the Republican incumbent, Ronald Reagan, in the November election.

But Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson say they have come too far to give up before the July 16 nominating convention in San Francisco.

"It is not over," said Mr. Hart. "The bottom line is my self-respect," said Mr. Jackson.

"It is clear I am the winner," Mr. Mondale said Wednesday after he appeared to capture enough delegate votes for a first-ballot nomination.

The latest United Press International count showed Mr. Mondale with 1,969 delegates, Mr. Hart with 1,212 and Mr. Jackson with 367. Fifty-eight were pledged to others and 219 were uncommitted.

However, party rules that do not bind delegates to vote for the candidates whom they were elected to support have given Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson the impetus to carry their campaigns forward.

In the final round of primary elections Tuesday, Mr. Mondale won the majority of delegates in

# Mondale's Time



Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, his wife, Joan, and sons William, left, and Ted, as he said that, in his belief, he has clinched the Democratic presidential nomination.

New Jersey and West Virginia, while Mr. Hart won in California, New Mexico and South Dakota.

Brushing aside tabulations showing Mr. Mondale with a nominating majority of 1,967, Mr. Hart predicted Wednesday that major public opinion polls to be published later this month would show him a stronger candidate against Mr. Reagan and would cause delegates to abandon Mr. Mondale.

But many prominent Democrats

bluntly called on Mr. Hart to abandon his candidacy for the sake of party unity. They included House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts; Gillis W. Long of Louisiana, chairman of the House Democratic Caucus; Andrew Young, the mayor of Atlanta, and Robert S. Strauss, the former party chairman.

Mr. Hart met Thursday with leading Democrats, including Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas

and Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona. Mr. Udall refused later to say what advice he had given Mr. Hart.

"He's trying to make up his mind," Mr. Udall said. "Senator Hart's a realist. He'll do what's best for the party in the long run."

"That nomination is not going to be worth very much," he added, "if there is a lot of blood on the floor, and Gary Hart feels that way. Gary Hart is no spoiler."

"People love a fighter, but they hate a spoiler," Mr. O'Neill said Wednesday. Mr. O'Neill, who is among those to meet with Mr. Hart on Thursday, said, "that's the message that I'll give to him, straight."

The same message went to Mr. Jackson from some influential black politicians, including Mr. Young. The Atlanta mayor, who had been an unpledged delegate, agreed Wednesday morning to back Mr. Mondale.

Mr. Mondale, who began a one-week vacation in Southampton, New York, said he would soon issue a statement on "how we will proceed" with the selection of a vice presidential candidate.

"I am the nominee. I've got the votes, and it's important the selection of the vice president takes place in a responsible way," he said Wednesday.

"That is the most important single act by a presidential candidate: picking the running mate, I think. Americans test the nominee by the wisdom of that choice; they all know a vice president can become president."

Aides to Mr. Mondale said

Thursday that he has chosen John Reilly, the campaign's senior adviser, to direct the process of selecting a vice presidential running mate.

"Mr. Mondale intends to make this matter his highest personal priority in the weeks ahead," said Diane Johnson, the campaign chairman.

Mr. Hart, who has said repeated-

ly that he is not interested in being vice president, declined Wednesday to rule out the possibility that he would accept the No. 2 spot if it were offered.

He also made it clear he intended his quest to be as articulate as possible under the circumstances. Mr. Hart pledged not to criticize the former vice president and said that Mr. Mondale could also defeat Mr. Reagan in the fall.

Mr. Jackson said he would spend the month before the national convention "trying to expand the party, trying to heal it."

Before the party convenes, he said, he hopes to reach out to blacks who did not back his presidential bid, to raise money for his campaign and to consult with party leaders, including the other two candidates.

"I would hope," Mr. Jackson said, "that during this period Gary Hart and Fritz Mondale and I would meet more than once and do all within our power to relieve the tension at the convention."

Mr. Jackson would not say what role he will seek to play at the convention or in the general election campaign. But he said he intends to reiterate his objections to the party's delegate selection process, which he considers unfair, and the runoff primary system practiced in some Southern states, which he contends discriminates against members of minority groups.

(AP, NYT, UPI)

## Heavy Debts Are Worrying To Democrats

By Thomas B. Edsall  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — As the Democratic presidential battle continues, party officials are voicing a growing fear that campaign debts could surpass \$7 million and severely restrict the ability of the nominee and of the Democratic National Committee to finance an adequate campaign against President Ronald Reagan.

As a result, the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, Paul G. Kirk Jr., said he was recommending that the committee not take "legal responsibility" for debts as it usually has done.

"If we get hit with new obligations," Mr. Kirk warned, "we will be mortgaging ourselves, making it all the more difficult to compete."

At least three of the original eight major candidates, including Walter F. Mondale, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and Senator John Glenn of Ohio, have debts approaching or exceeding \$2 million. The total debt of all the candidates appears sure to exceed \$7 million by the time of the July convention in San Francisco.

In contrast, both the Reagan-Bush '84 Committee and the Republican National Committee are flush with cash and the Republicans have gained a considerable advantage from the absence of a costly battle for their party's presidential nomination.

While Mr. Mondale, for example, has spent \$18 million in the contest for the Democratic nomination, the Reagan-Bush Committee has already raised more than \$25 million and can use almost all of it in preparation for the November general election.

The nominees of each party will receive just over \$40 million from the U.S. government for the general election, and each party can spend another \$6.9 million in support of its nominee.

In the past, the Democratic National Committee has assumed responsibility for the campaign debts of winners and losers. For example, it spent more than 12 years making partial payments on the 1968 debts of Hubert H. Humphrey, Robert F. Kennedy and Eugene J. McCarthy.

The size of the debts of Democratic candidates varies widely:

• Mr. Mondale reported \$1.9 million in debts at the end of April, and the figure did not include another \$400,000 borrowed and placed in escrow to pay back contributions from political action committees and major donors to Mondale delegate committees.

• As of the start of this month, Senator Hart reported the largest debt of any candidate — \$4.6 million. Since then, officials contend they have used matching U.S. payments to reduce the net debt to \$1.9 million.

• The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson reported debts of \$475,000.

• Of the candidates who left the race, Senator Glenn reported owing \$2.98 million. Senators Ernest E. Hollings of South Carolina and Alan Cranston of California and former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota are reportedly succeeding in paying off their debts. As of the end of April, former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida reported owing \$139,000.

## Reagan Aides Plan Drive to Lure Hart Backers

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan intends to open a new phase of his re-election campaign in the next few weeks with a series of speeches and campaign appearances targeted at moderates and independents who have grown disaffected with the Democrats during the long primary campaign.

Now that Walter F. Mondale has apparently captured enough votes to win the Democratic nomination, the Reagan strategy is "open the door" to disaffected Democrats and independents by appealing to them on the economy, crime, education and high technology, according to campaign and White House officials.

A majority of Hart voters in the Democratic primaries said they would not support Mr. Mondale in the fall, the survey shows. "There is no question there is a lack of support out there for Mondale which could generate into support for the president,"

President Reagan plans to refrain from direct rhetorical combat with Mr. Mondale or Senator Hart

until after the Democratic convention in mid-July, but he intends to step up his domestic campaign appearances when he returns from Europe.

"Clearly, the wheels are going to begin to turn to make appeals to those [disaffected] voters," said a White House official.

This appeal will take several directions, officials said. One is a long-planned effort to court moderate Democrats, particularly blue-collar workers, who may have grown disaffected with the party's leftward drift. To this end, Mr. Reagan may campaign soon in New Jersey and possibly Ohio, as well as the South, where GOP strategists hope to capitalize on what they describe as a white-voter backlash to the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's candidacy.

Second, Mr. Reagan will seek out the upwardly mobile voters between the ages of 25 and 40 who have been at the core of Senator Hart's support, the sources said.

"We find these people to be socially liberal and fiscally conservative," a Reagan strategist, Stuart K. Spencer, said recently.

"They are more conscious of their own economic situation, they are younger, upscale, more optimistic now, and more negative about the late 1970s," he said.

"They don't come anything close to the traditional New Deal Democrats" who are Mondale's base, he added. "Their problems are the problems of homeowners, two jobs, two cars and a vacation."

But they also pose a risk for Mr. Reagan because many of them were strongly influenced by the Vietnam War, and a foreign policy flare-up in Central America or elsewhere might repel them.

Mr. Reagan intends to stress the economic recovery to these voters, and he may detail a second-term tax simplification plan. Some aides argue that this would be a mistake because any proposal could be read by voters as a tax increase in disguise.

The Reagan aides plan to stress other themes, including education, space exploration, high technology and crime.

The Reagan strategists have one overriding goal — to prevent erosion in Mr. Reagan's standing. Said one: "If we stay where we are, we win."

## New Drought Parches U.S. Southwest

### \$1 Billion in Losses Seen; Cost of Beef May Be Pushed Up

By Wayne King  
New York Times Service

**HOUSTON** — For the second straight year, severe drought is parching large areas of the Southwest, ruining crops and forcing ranchers to sell breeding stock.

Agricultural officials fear that the spring without rain in New Mexico, Arizona and western Texas is a harbinger of a second year of drought in the Plains states and the Southeast. Severe damage has already been done, and one likely result is a shorter supply of beef in the fall.

In West Texas there have actually been four years of drought, the last two of them disastrous. Last year, one farmer, Lewis Smith, sold his breeding stock at a loss. This year he is selling the ranch.

"I just don't have any faith in agriculture any more," said Mr. Smith, who is selling off his 10,300 acres (4,168 hectares) in the middle of the parched West Texas plains. "We've lost an awful lot of money."

Last year, with the range too dry to grow forage, he bought government surplus corn for \$67.50 a ton. Even though the corn was released to ranchers like Mr. Smith too late to save his cattle, it did help feed the sheep he also raised. This year, corn is costing him \$180 a ton.

The drought last year was bad. This year it is worse. Lakes and reservoirs are 15 feet (4.6 meters) below normal. Even normally rainy areas of south and east Texas are suffering.

Twenty percent of the wheat crop is already lost, and a million acres of the Texas high plains, which produce almost a third of the U.S. cotton, is too dry to plant.

Leland Beatty, a spokesman for the Texas Department of Agriculture, estimates that losses will approach a billion dollars. The state's Department of Water Resources said 40 cities might face water shortages this summer if there are no substantial rains.

Lake Corpus Christi, the water source for its namesake city among others, was below half its normal level. Fifty-five counties in the

southeastern part of the state, including much of the Rio Grande Valley, are "completely burned up," Mr. Beatty said.

The drought exacerbated a bleak picture in the valley brought on by winter freezes, which all but wiped out the citrus crop and damaged trees so badly that production will be reduced for two years.

The Texas commissioner of agriculture, Jim Hightower, has called on the U.S. government for disaster assistance, including a plan to allow growers to collect crop insurance benefits even though some have not actually planted.

The dry range conditions have brought wide selling of stock, with liquidation estimated to be as high as half the herd in some areas.

Those who sell out now may find it prohibitively expensive to get back into the cattle business when conditions improve. The selling will cause a shortage of breeding stock and if conditions improve next year, the demand will trigger high prices.

In New Mexico, where last year half of the 32 counties were declared agricultural disaster areas because of drought, some livestock are being sold again this year.

Although a substantial snowpack in the mountains is producing good runoff, the eastern part of the state bordering on the Texas Panhandle is extremely dry.

Harold Louhead of the Agricultural Extension Service at the University

of Arizona said conditions in his state are "about normal — perennial drought." Because livestock herds on the Arizona ranges seem to be weathering the drought, the situation is not considered critical.

Almost most of Arizona's farmland is irrigated, and the snowpacks throughout the Rockies have been heavy, meaning good runoff for the lakes used for irrigation.

According to Dr. Louis Thompson, an agronomist and climatologist at Iowa State University, the Southwest's drought results because high-velocity winds known as the jetstream are dumping large amounts of water in the East and Middle West.

In Washington last week, Representative Jamie L. Whitten, Democrat of Mississippi, who is chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said U.S. agriculture is facing "about the most trying situation we've ever had," with farm debt put at \$216 billion and 41 percent of the farmers delinquent on loan payments.

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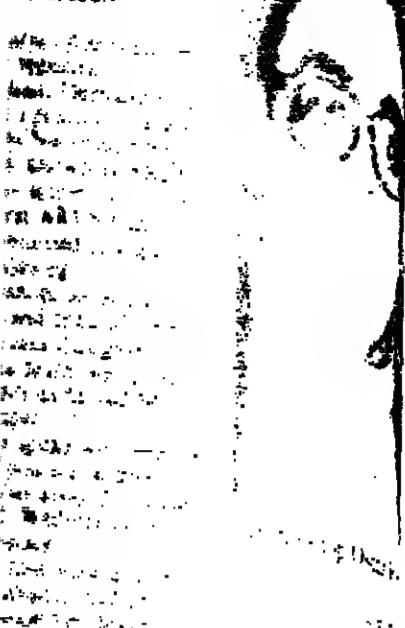
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## For Sale: 'Lost' Home By Frank Lloyd Wright

New York House, Dismantled in 1954, Found in Friend's Basement

By Paul Goldberger  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — A controversial house by Frank Lloyd Wright, long thought to have been destroyed in 1954, has turned up in pieces in a basement storeroom in suburban Westchester County outside New York City. The pieces are for sale, and the cost of rebuilding the house is estimated at \$250,000.

The parts have been stored by David T. Henken, a contractor and former Wright apprentice who built the original building, a two-bedroom structure intended to demonstrate Wright's concept of an affordable small home. The house was built under the auspices of the Guggenheim Museum in 1953 on the Fifth Avenue site now occupied by the Wright-designed museum. It was taken down in 1954.

Mr. Henken moved most of the pieces to a storeroom beneath his house in Pleasantville, New York. He failed in several attempts to sell the dismantled house in the 1950s, and came eventually, he said, "to

put it aside and move on to more pressing business."

"I don't think that more than a half-dozen people ever knew that the house was here," Mr. Henken said. Mr. Henken has donated the pieces to public television station WNET in New York City, which is to auction it off as part of an annual fund-raising benefit.

Scholars were unaware that Mr. Henken possessed most of the elements of the widely publicized house, designed by the man generally acknowledged to have been America's greatest architect. They assumed it had been destroyed.

"I am astonished — I had thought it was long since gone," said Adolf K. Placzek, a former president of the Society of Architectural Historians. "That's quite a find, a really exciting rediscovery. I remember it as a house with a lot of grace, a really nice thing."

There is a strong likelihood that the house will be re-erected. Mr. Henken is requiring that a successful bidder agree to reconstruct the flat-roofed brick and plywood house in accordance with the original blueprints, which he possesses.

WNET has set a value of \$30,000 for the Henken pieces, which include most of the plywood sheathing, virtually all of the doors and windows, inside shelves and closets and light fixtures, and a few chairs.

Most are in good condition.

Mr. Henken estimated the total cost of reconstructing the house, which would include replacing missing materials, building a foundation and adding a heating system, at \$250,000. The original construction cost, which included voluntary labor by students and apprentices of Wright, was \$46,000.

The house has had a long and complex history. It was originally created as a means of focusing public attention on Wright's long ca-



David T. Henken with parts of a Frank Lloyd Wright house stored at his home in Pleasantville, New York. The house is shown above as it appeared when it was built in 1953 at the site that is now occupied by the Guggenheim Museum in New York City.

mer — he was in his mid-80s when the house was erected — and on his interest in producing serious architecture that the average family could afford.

The house was considered an archetypal version of a series of houses Wright called Usonian, a word he had coined for his utopian vision of American democracy. Wright died in 1959.

The Fifth Avenue house was simpler than some of the earlier Usonian structures but it demonstrated several precepts of Wright's work all the more clearly — the importance of open, flowing interior space, the intimate connection between indoors and outdoors, and the integration between architecture and furnishings.

In a statement written for the opening of the house, Wright called it "a home for our people in the spirit in which our Democracy was conceived: the individual integrate and free in an environment of his own." More importantly, he spoke

of his open plan, in which the kitchen, living and dining areas were joined together, as a means by which the woman of the house could "operate in gracious relation to her own home, instead of being a kitchen-mechanic behind closed doors."

Scholar have differed as to the overall quality of the house. Robert Twombly, a historian and Wright biographer, who was also unaware that the house had been preserved, said: "It is something somebody will be able to make a lot out of — there will have to be takers for this. It was always a hard house to get a full sense of, since it was squeezed in between other buildings, and I think of the space in that house as relatively incongruous and uninteresting" in comparison with other Wright houses.

For all of Wright's optimism, he was never able to prove in this house that he could produce his architecture for limited budget. And from a design standpoint, the

house is somewhat conventional by Wright standards, notable more as a summary of his past accomplishments than as a sign of new directions.

Most of its innovations, such as the open floor plan, had appeared in many earlier Wright buildings some as far back as the turn of the century.

Wright himself seemed to understand this. He concluded his statement at the opening by saying that in his view, it was in this house that "the original comes back to say hello to you afresh."

Rodon often accumulates underground and is often found in the cellars of poorly ventilated homes and buildings. It is quickly diluted in the open air.

It has long been suspected that, along with chest X-rays and other forms of radiation exposure, radon may account for a small but significant percentage of lung cancers.

Two of the most recent studies are described in the current issue of the journal. One focused on 1,415 Swedes who had worked in iron mines where radon levels were higher than normal. Their lifetime

exposure was close to the level considered acceptable.

Fifty of the miners died of lung cancer, as against an expected rate of 12.8. The study was reported by Dr. Edward P. Radford of the Center for Environmental Epidemiology at the University of Pittsburgh and Dr. K.G. St. Clair Renard of the National Institute of Medicine.

The editorial was commenting on studies of lung cancer in miners exposed to a radon-rich environment. It was once thought that only miners who smoked suffered a markedly high rate of such cancers, but the new studies showed higher-than-normal rates of lung cancer among nonsmokers.

The other study concerned 32 Navajo Indians who died of lung cancer and 64 who fell victim to

other forms of cancer. It was found that 22 of the lung cancer patients had been uranium miners, whereas this was not true for any of those with other cancers. Navajos, as a rule, do not smoke.

The study was performed by Dr. Jonathan M. Samet, Daniel Kutwir, Richard J. Waxweiler and Charles P. Key from the University of New Mexico Medical Center in Albuquerque and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health in Cincinnati.

## Radon Is Tied to Lung Cancer

Radioactive Gas May Cause Deaths of Nonsmokers

By Walter Sullivan  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Radon, a common radioactive gas emitted by soil, stones and most building materials, may be responsible for as many as 10,000 lung cancer deaths among nonsmokers in the United States each year, according to an editorial in The New England Journal of Medicine.

The editorial was commenting on studies of lung cancer in miners exposed to a radon-rich environment.

"It is clear that unless some threshold for the production of lung cancer exists, the risk of lung cancer does not stop at the exit from the mines," said the editorial, which was written by Dr. Naomi H. Harley, an environmental specialist at the New York University School of Medicine.

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## U.S. Unit Urges Limit on Radiation Emitted by Radio, TV Transmitters

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The Environmental Protection Agency plans to recommend that the U.S. government for the first time limit the strength of radiation from the antennas of radio and television transmitters.

New studies have raised a question on whether broadcast radiation under certain conditions may cause disorders in the nervous and immune systems. As a result, sources at the agency and the broadcast industry said, the government is moving for limitations.

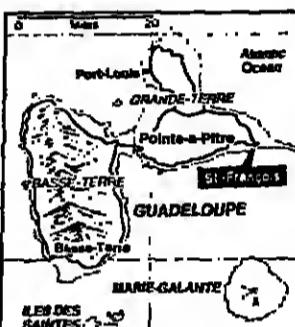
Although some scientists disagree with the studies, U.S. officials and some health associations have concluded that prudence calls for increasing the margin of safety.

If the proposed rules are adopted, they could have adverse economic effects on the broadcasting industry and perhaps reduce the quality of some radio and television reception.

For frequencies used in FM and TV, the voluntary guide now sets a limit of 1,000 microwatts. Massachusetts set a standard five times more stringent, saying a human dose should not exceed 200 microwatts. The proposed U.S. standard is said to be 100 microwatts.

Some communities have set levels as low as five microwatts. Since the power of a transmitter falls off rapidly with distance, the dose of radiation depends on the distance from the antenna.

Some broadcasters in dense urban areas would be required to cut the power of transmitters, to raise antennas or to move them and transmitters to less populated areas.



## Discontent Surfaces in Guadeloupe

By Sheila Rule  
New York Times Service

**POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe** — The inhabitants of this coarsive in French spiced with a melodious Creole patois. They purchase goods with the franc, read of world events in Paris newspapers and enhance their lives with French social services.

But pro-independence forces, protesting French rule, have planted bombs at government installations and other symbolic symbols of colonialism in Guadeloupe and other French overseas departments.

One militant group set off 15 bombs in April, causing renewed

debate over the future of the department, which has belonged to France since 1635. The explosions, which caused no injuries, damaged police stations, banks, tax offices, a post office, a restaurant and one of two resorts operated by Club Méditerranée.

The militant group, which calls itself the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance, said the bombings marked the 136th anniversary of the final abolition of slavery in French territories.

Political discontent was slow to reach Guadeloupe and neighboring Martinique, another French overseas department, largely because French aid gave them a higher standard of living than most Caribbean nations formerly ruled by the British.

The French government out-

## Iranian Officials End Soviet Visit

Washington Post Service

**MOSCOW** — An Iranian delegation led by Sayyed M. Sadr, director general of the Foreign Ministry, left for home Thursday after a three-day visit here designed to improve Soviet-Iranian relations.

It is believed that the main topic of discussions, which were initiated by Iran, focused on the Gulf war. The Iranian ambassador, Kia Tabatabai, said that the situation in the Gulf was discussed "with respect to our bilateral relations" and that Moscow and Tehran held similar views on some key issues.

Mr. Tabatabai said that the Russians were interested in free navigation in the Gulf and that they were opposed to the intrusion of any foreign forces into the area. He said Iran shared this view.

Young people from Guadeloupe and Martinique would flock to France each year and find jobs. But times are different now; France has high unemployment and economic problems.

Some Guadeloupe residents say

that the independence faction recruits the unemployed. Unemployment is roughly 35 percent in this overseas department, which includes in its jurisdiction the two main islands, Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre, separated by a small inlet, as well as the islands of St. Barthélemy, Marie-Galante, Desirade, Les Saintes and the northern half of St. Martin. With half the population of more than 300,000 under 20 years of age, the number of unemployed could swell and frustrations increase.

Signs of French aid can be seen in the smooth new highways and modern low-rent apartment complexes that have replaced the towering shacks that housed the poor. Money has also been poured into schools and hospitals. The island's inhabitants receive wages approaching those of metropolitan France.

But some Guadeloupe residents complain that the government has neglected the island and other Caribbean outposts in favor of regions in metropolitan France, thus strengthening separatist sentiments.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## 'It's Mondale, I Guess'

When the marathon began last winter and Democrats were asked to name the candidate they preferred, they were apt to say something like, "Mondale, I guess." Ask the same question now, five grueling months later, and they are apt to say the same thing. Mr. Mondale probably has all the delegates necessary to be nominated. But that is not certain even now. Tuesday's mixed result, triumph in New Jersey and defeat in California, invites the same questions that have echoed through the campaign.

Why, then and now, the "I guess"? Why was the former vice president, so well organized, unable to seal his triumph early, after winning so easily in the first round in Iowa? Why, after being floored in New Hampshire and rallying gamely through the spring, was he unable to nail it down in May, let alone in June?

Looking for answers, people have been quick to focus on perceived weaknesses in Mr. Mondale's candidacy: He is boring on television. He represents special interests. He embodies tired liberalism. He cannot shake his Carter connection. These answers each have some bite, but in fairness, to take them together as signs of Mondale's weakness is a bad rap, for it overlooks Mr. Mondale's strength.

For all the talk about rigged rules for delegates, that strength can be seen in the Democrats' popular vote. The factor most responsible for keeping Gary Hart in the race was, arguably, the Rev. Jesse Jackson. Had he not been in the running, many black voters would not have been inspired to vote. But those who

did would almost surely have strongly favored Mr. Mondale. That could easily have meant victory in states he lost narrowly to Mr. Hart, and lopsided triumphs elsewhere.

For instance, instead of winning Pennsylvania 47 percent to 35, with 17 percent for Mr. Jackson, Mr. Mondale might have beaten Mr. Hart by, say, 57 to 37. A run of outcomes like that — reminiscent of the Reagan-Bush primary contests in 1980 — would have made it much harder for Mr. Hart to stay in.

The underlying Mondale strength can also be seen in the composition of the Democratic Party. The 1984 primary exit polls show it to be divided three ways. There are traditional, organized Democrats — urban, ethnic, blue-collar. There are racial minorities. And there are younger, independent Democrats — high-tech, white-collar.

Jesse Jackson won the minority vote and had some appeal for the younger independent Democrats. But he ran poorly among the middle-of-the-road whites. Gary Hart usually won the independent vote and won some support from the traditional segment, but attracted almost none from black voters. Only Mr. Mondale, who usually won the traditional vote, was able to draw from all three segments.

That does not explain all the hesitations about Walter Mondale. But it suggests that, even if he does not yet electrify Democrats, he has the capacity to unite them. In a diverse party, that is surely a strength.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Or Maybe Guess Again

On the arithmetic, Walter Mondale has won the Democratic nomination. At a minute before noon Wednesday, in St. Paul, he claimed 2,008 delegates — 41 more than a majority — and his delegate counts have been reliable throughout the campaign. He stands ahead of where other nominees were at this stage of their campaigns in the past. After the primaries, George McGovern in 1972 had 46 percent of the delegates and Jimmy Carter in 1976 had 39 percent. Mr. Mondale has 51 percent.

But has he won the nomination in more than theoretical arithmetic? Gary Hart was a victory — close in popular votes, lopsided in delegates — in the largest state, California. He beat Mr. Mondale in Ohio and Indiana, New England and Florida as well. He got almost as many popular votes. In Los Angeles Wednesday morning, Gary Hart said the race is not over, and Jesse Jackson on Tuesday night talked about going on in the convention. Both men now face a hard choice. They can choose to accept the numbers that give Mr. Mondale the nomination. Or they can choose to challenge those numbers by challenging the legitimacy of the Democratic Party's presidential selection structure, at some presumed cost and risk to the chances for election of the party's nominee.

Mr. Hart might challenge up to 669 Mondale delegates as "tainted" because they were elected with the help of the famous delegate

committees. But forfeiture of the nomination is a drastic remedy for what was at worst a marginal offense. Credentials challenges in the past have been based on fundamental principles of fairness and representation. This one would rest on some poorly drafted fine print. And Mr. Hart's campaign has done nothing yet to bring a formal challenge.

Mr. Jackson on primary night repeated his call for full enforcement of the Voting Rights Act, but did not stress his call for the abolition of runoff primaries. That suggests he may be framing demands he thinks Mr. Mondale can meet. But Mr. Jackson has also argued that delegate counts should precisely mirror vote percentages — even though one of his leading supporters, Richard Hatcher, sat on the Compliance Review Commission, which approved the rules he complains of.

None of these arguments seems strong. None gives a challenger a moral advantage in argument. Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson still can argue that Walter Mondale has won the nomination unfairly, that he stands for the wrong policies, that he will lead the party to defeat. But like Samson, they are not in a position where this kind of all-out push can do either of them much good. The interesting politics now will take place within their camps. The pressures to go all out to the end and the pressures to start dealing will be equally intense.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Where Mondale Is Vulnerable

In Walter F. Mondale the Democrats have a prospective nominee who virtually concedes the West to Ronald Reagan and has shown scant appeal to younger, future-oriented voters who may be pivotal in the 1984 president election. His victory over Gary Hart, if victory it is, leaves the party troubled and uninspired.

— The Baltimore Sun

### On Dealing With the Russians

How do you deal with a country that flatly refuses to carry on anything resembling a civilized process of give and take? As things are going, you don't.

In Europe, President Reagan is going out of his way to emphasize his administration's willingness to engage the Soviet Union in negotiations on the deployment of both nuclear and non-nuclear forces in Europe.

Reagan repeated the American willingness to engage the Russians in serious negotiations on the deployment of nuclear missiles in Central Europe. More specifically, he offered to discuss Soviet demands at the current Stockholm conference if the Russians will listen to Western proposals for confidence-building measures. It is worth remembering that the Stockholm conference is not a U.S. enterprise. It is the direct result of French proposals for an international meeting devoted to drawing up measures to make war in Europe less likely. The United States, speaking for most of Western Europe, proposed an exchange of information on deployments of forces. limits

on the size of military maneuvers, and advance information on major military exercises.

The Soviets, in return, refused to discuss the Western proposal in the absence of an agreement renouncing the use of force. The United States understandably treated the demand as an obstructionist propaganda ploy.

What Reagan has now done is say, "Fine.

We will discuss your very vague proposal."

If you will discuss our very specific proposal."

Within hours, Moscow rejected the offer.

Western diplomats are not ready to accept the negative Soviet reaction as final. They feel that the Stockholm conference agenda provides the best chance for early negotiation of any of the issues dividing the superpowers. The bottom line, however, is that the Russians are simply not in a mood for accommodation.

— Los Angeles Times

### Storming the Golden Temple

The storming of the complex of historic buildings surrounding the Sixth holy of holies, the fabled Golden Temple of Amritsar, by the troops of the Indian Army has clearly brought the long-running troubles in the Punjab to some sort of climax. While it remains entirely possible, and not unreasonable, to accuse the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, of acting rather late in the day, it is no longer appropriate to charge her with doing too little. The danger now is that she may have done too much. The bloody climax of the siege of Amritsar could drive hitherto moderate Sikhs to new levels of protest at home and abroad.

— The Guardian (London).

### FROM OUR JUNE 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1909: Rebuilding French Naval Power

**PARIS** — On the subject of the French naval programme just announced, the [daily] "L'Éclair" remarks: "No one will be surprised that the navy board has named a big figure as the sum necessary to replace France in her proper position as a naval Power, namely three millions of francs, for the construction of forty-five warships. This great amount will doubtless cause some public comment, but it goes to show the point to which we have fallen. The abandonment of the responsibilities of national defense is never an economy. The "Aurore" says: 'The extraordinary efforts of England and Germany at present cannot leave France indifferent. The decision of Parliament will be universally approved.'

#### 1934: Help Coming for U.S. Cities

**WASHINGTON** — The bankruptcy law permitting municipalities and corporations to reorganize their financial structures, as well as obtaining permission of their bondholders to reduce interest and principal on outstanding obligations, was signed by President Roosevelt [on June 7]. The act is considered by the White House as one of the essential pieces of legislation needed to round out the recovery program. Under the terms of the bill municipalities and corporations may, in the future, apply to their creditors for liberalization of the terms of outstanding indebtedness and thus permit them to lessen the burden of their liabilities. Heretofore such privileges were only extended to firms and individuals.

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## Solving Our Crisis With a Rolls-Royce for Everyman

By Flora Lewis

NEW YORK — It is nearly a generation since the fashionable concern was consumerism, decadence bred of affluence, the psychic damage of the "work ethic."

The "limits of growth" were proclaimed, along with shaming statistics to show what an overwhelming proportion of the world's natural resources were being gobbled up by the United States and other industrial societies.

For instance, instead of winning Pennsylvania 47 percent to 35, with 17 percent for Mr. Jackson, Mr. Mondale might have beaten Mr. Hart by, say, 57 to 37. A run of outcomes like that — reminiscent of the Reagan-Bush primary contests in 1980 — would have made it much harder for Mr. Hart to stay in.

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Jesse Jackson won the minority vote and had some appeal for the younger independent Democrats. But he ran poorly among the middle-of-the-road whites. Gary Hart usually won the independent vote and won some support from the traditional segment, but attracted almost none from black voters. Only Mr. Mondale, who usually won the traditional vote, was able to draw from all three segments.

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— THE NEW YORK TIMES

slack from declining smokestack industries. Mr. Leontief made an important distinction between unemployment and income distribution. The second can be met by government action, if governments are willing to act. The first is a far deeper dilemma that has to do with transformation of the world economy.

It parallels the dislocations of the first industrial revolution, when people were drained off the farms and poured into cities to compete for subsistence wages. That was the phenomenon Karl Marx studied in mid-19th-century England, but he reached the wrong conclusions.

Capitalism was not dying of its contradictions, as he supposed. It was remaking the world.

The result brought undreamed prosperity and health to people in the industrial countries, and a tremendous multiplication of the poor through the population explosion in the rest of the world. Now, as best they can, undeveloped countries are industrializing to partake of the benefits Marx did not foresee.

But the developed countries cannot stand still or they will stagnate. They must move on into the capital-intensive technological revolution, even though that means they are wiping out jobs for their people.

That was achieved by an economic model

based on great quantities of cheap goods. Henry Ford's assembly line made the automobile everyman's transport. The robot can now replace low-skilled workers. The next step is the equivalent of a Rolls-Royce for everyone, by bringing back the artisanship of finish that makes the big difference.

Of course, the price would be much higher. Consumer credit offers a solution. If a car were so well made that it only began to wear out in 20 years, would people mind taking 10 years to pay it off? Would they really prefer plastic plates to good china, plywood to fine furniture, if the cost in terms of yearly outlay were about the same?

Making good goods that last would leave the world to machines, save material and employ more people in the rewarding task of adding quality by individual taste and skill. The popularity of do-it-yourself reflects human values to be won.

This would mean a revolution of marketing concepts from the throwaway society to the make-it-better society. Adjustment would be required on the large scale, but that is inevitable if the new industrial era is to fulfill its promise of a leap ahead rather than a plunge to new despair.

The New York Times

## It's Too Bad Little Albert Was Smart

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Damn. The rotten news for parents was put succinctly in a New York Times headline: "Einstein Revealed as Brilliant in Youth." That may not strike you as any sort of news, but it is, and it boosts a hope that has sustained some of us.

It has long been said that Einstein was a slow starter. The legend, to which many parents have clung for comfort, was that Einstein was dim in primary and secondary school and even failed his college-entrance examinations. He did fair on those examinations, but primarily because he had trouble learning French, which troubled me considerably.

The science of the legend turns out to derive from a misreading of the grading system at his Swiss school. It has been learned, as a result of the preparation of his papers for publication, that the kid was something of a prodigy. He excelled at college physics before he was 11, was gifted at Latin and Greek, and was a "brilliant" violinist.

The science (or so we are invited to regard it) of "parenting" incites the hope that we can learn practical lessons from conspicuous successes. So I have been looking into the rearing of little Al Einstein. My findings are not entirely encouraging.

At age five he was tutored at home, but only briefly — until he had a tantrum and threw a chair at the unfortunate woman doing the tutoring. So far, so good: The Will children certainly have had that Einstein in phase.

Now for the bad news.

It is said that when at age four or five he received a compass from his father, he trembled and became cold from the thrill of thinking. Because the needle always points in the same direction, something unseen in space must be compelling it; therefore space is not empty.

He was stirred to the depths of his soul (it had more depth than I usually see in children's souls) by a book of Euclidean geometry which, he thought, gave him a glimpse of perfection.

Now, admit it: If you gave your child a geometry book, he or she would not take his or her nose out of the Michael Jackson biography he or she is reading. If you give him or her a compass at 9 A.M., and it has not been lost by 10 A.M., by 11 A.M. it will have been traded for a Moose-head beer can.

Little Einstein was perhaps slow to speak, but once he got the hang of it he said attention-getting things. As the Will children fill the dinner hour with ad hominem remarks about one another, spiced with digressions concerning the enveloping subject of Michael Jackson, my mind turns to this fact: Young Einstein was given to wondering aloud, "What would the world look like if I were riding on a beam of light?" (Don't say, "Blurry." Einstein was being serious, and the correct answer is: "Frozen.") Jacob Bronowski explains it: Suppose you are riding away from a clock tower on the beam of light with which you were seeing that the clock reads "noon." You will travel 186,000 miles away from the clock in a second. But the clock, as you will see it over your shoulder, will not change at all, not even a second. Why not? By keeping up with the beam of light, you have escaped from the passage of time.)

When asked on his 74th birthday whether the compass and the geometry book really influenced his growth, Einstein said he thought so. "But a man has little insight into what goes on within him. When a young puppy sees a compass for the first time, it may have no similar influence, nor on many a child." I love the equation of puppies and children. And I wonder: What about the second time the puppy sees the compass?

You can, Einstein said, postulate theories, but you will never find the answer to the riddle of what determines the reactions of individuals to particular influences. So, parents, the science of parenting is, it seems, severely circumscribed.

Thank God. How intolerable would be the burden of responsibility, and how sad would be the death of mystery, were we able to control the maturation of creatures we let loose on the world.

So it is cheerfully that I, with a flourish that puts me on a par with Einstein at, oh, age four, offer this sunburst: Parenting is a science of single instances.

Washington Post Writers Group



e for Everyone

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1984

Page 7

# British Airways, a runway success.

	1983/4 US \$m	1982/3 US \$m
Revenues	3625	3601
Income before interest and taxes	424	294
Net Income*	261	91
Net worth (share capital and reserves**).....	182	(169)
Cash from operations including sale of assets	626	398
Capital expenditure	360	249
Borrowings repaid	236	50

\*Excluding extraordinary items. \*\*Including revaluation of fixed assets. Conversion rate: US\$1.4420 to £.

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British  
airways

The world's favourite airline.

NYSE Most Actives									
Exxon	7054	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254
IBM	7127	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254
American	7128	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254
Disney	7207	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254
Cyber	7211	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254
Boeing	7213	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254
ITT	7217	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254
PPG	7222	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254
ITT	7231	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254
EDS	7239	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254
Mennen	7240	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254
CapTel	7248	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254
National	7251	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Div.	Yld.	PE	12M High	12M Low
Trans	481.97	482.97	482.19	-1.40				175.50	162.10
Comp	441.28	443.84	437.59	-2.34				172.50	162.00
Adv.	722	721	720	+1				172.50	162.00
Decl.	722	721	720	+1				172.50	162.00
Unadv.	722	721	720	+1				172.50	162.00
New Issues	722	721	720	+1				172.50	162.00
New Highs	722	721	720	+1				172.50	162.00
New Lows	722	721	720	+1				172.50	162.00
Volume up	722	721	720	+1				172.50	162.00
Volume down	722	721	720	+1				172.50	162.00

NYSE Index									
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Div.	Yld.	PE	12M High	12M Low
Composite	1122.33	1125.11	1122.44	-1.40				175.50	162.10
Totals	1122.33	1125.11	1122.44	-1.40				175.50	162.10
Transportation	1122.33	1125.11	1122.44	-1.40				175.50	162.10
Finance	1122.33	1125.11	1122.44	-1.40				175.50	162.10
Adv.	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Decl.	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Unadv.	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
New Issues	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
New Highs	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
New Lows	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Volume up	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Volume down	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10

# Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 12,264,600  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 12,264,600  
Prev Consolidated Class 12,264,600

Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Declined	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Unadv.	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Total Issues	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
New Highs	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
New Lows	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Volume up	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Volume down	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10

NASDAQ Index									
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Div.	Yld.	PE	12M High	12M Low
Composite	202.33	202.12	202.44	+1.40				175.50	162.10
Transport	202.33	202.12	202.44	+1.40				175.50	162.10
Finance	202.33	202.12	202.44	+1.40				175.50	162.10
Adv.	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Decl.	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Unadv.	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
New Issues	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
New Highs	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
New Lows	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Volume up	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Volume down	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10

AMEX Most Actives									
BAT	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Group	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Finance	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Books	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Trunks	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Books	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Finance	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Books	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10
Books	722	721	720	+1				175.50	162.10

## Prices Down Slightly on NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange wound up with mixed results Thursday in moderate trading.

## WEEKEND

June 8, 1984

Page 9

CHBACK  
TRE DAME

A photograph by Astrid Klein.

## Much Ado About Imperialism

by Judith Mara Gutman

**P**ARIS — American cultural imperialism: Some talk about its brilliance, others see it eating away at the fabric of European life, still others cannot find any trace of it. In photography circles, curators, photographers and gallery directors cannot agree either.

For Alan Sayag, curator of 20th-century art at the Pompidou Center in Paris, it exists — "with good reason. Americans like Beaumont Newhall were among the first to write a history of photography. We see that history through American eyes."

Not that French, German or other cultures have been bypassed; they often have been profusely represented. But, according to this argument, until the last few years, while the rest of the Western world was not seriously looking at photography, Americans were. Now the Western world's vision of photography has been shaped by American perception.

"We've encountered the opposite," says Suzanne Pastor of the Rudolf Kicken Galerie in Cologne. Concentrating heavily in Czech and Bauhaus photography, as in the work of such barely recognized photographers as Aromir Kunke and Franz Erlich, Pastor reports a tremendous response to this imagery. "No one has seen this work before," she says. It has a fresh look.

For many, however, the fresh look of non-American imagery is irrelevant. Virginia Zabriskie, director of the Galerie Zabriskie in Paris, finds "It's all in the sheer numbers. There is so much from the United States — so many newspapers, so many artists — that it looks as if Americans are taking over, swamping everyone. It's not the issue. If the Soviet Union or China were big in photography, their impact would be just as tremendously felt."

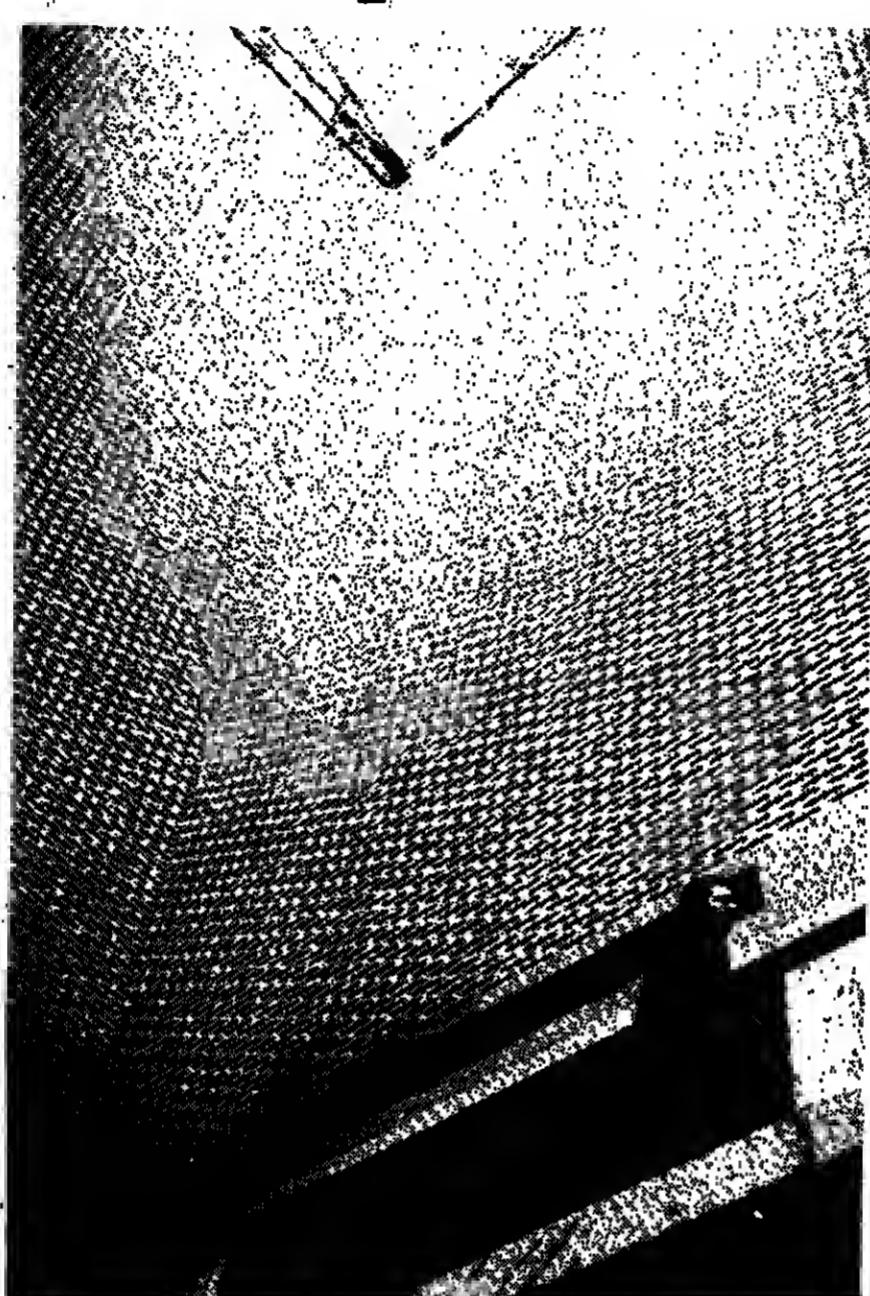
Impact is not necessarily influence. For Zabriskie, the influence is not American. "European painting influences European photography more than American photography does," she says. "Look at contemporary French photographs. They come right out of a romantic tradition and a French style of reportage." Raymond Depardon's film, "Reporters," catches that journalistic nerve.

"American styles," Zabriskie continues, "come from Alfred Stieglitz and the FSA." Stieglitz, a seminal figure in early 20th-century art and photography, operated the internationally recognized gallery 291. The FSA, or Farm Security Administration, was a government documentary project of more than 200,000 photographs made in the 1930s under Roy Stryker.

"Even those more recent 'greats' like Harry Callahan and Aaron Siskind don't influence Europeans," Zabriskie insists. "They can't. Too much time has gone by. The graft won't take." Even if it would, she and others feel that the artist who copies a master is "not a winner." An artist needs to look to his own inspiration.

American cultural imperialism? Thunderstruck by the question was Natasha Chassagne, editorial director of Magnum.

At the head of one of Europe's largest pic-



A photograph by Andrea Attardi.

ture-selling agencies, she regards Paris as "a center of photography," pointing out that many agencies — Magnum, Sygma, Sipa, Gamma — are based here.

Magnum sells photos for reproduction in newspapers, magazines and books, sometimes setting up its own exhibitions. Emphasizing her view of the agency's outlook, Chassagne talks about Sebastião Salgado's recent story on famine in northeastern Brazil, which the magazine *Actual* printed in France and Stern in West Germany. No U.S. publisher is in sight.

Continued on page 10

## Book Notes: Hail and Farewell

by John Gross

**N**EW YORK — William Empson, who died in England recently at the age of 77, was a brilliant poet-critic, equally gifted in both departments. The closest American approximations that come to mind are John Crowe Ransom and Randall Jarrell, but Empson was a better critic than Ransom, a better poet than Jarrell. His death may not have caused a great stir, but he is someone going to go on fascinating readers long after many a more-widely acclaimed and noisily touted name has been consigned to the scrapheap.

He would have been assured of a lasting reputation if he had died in his early 20s. It was as a student at Cambridge under J.A. Richards — he had switched in midstream from mathematics to English — that he wrote some of his finest poems and completed his wonderful original critical study "Seven Types of Ambiguity."

By the end of the 1930s, indeed, his poetic output had more or less trickled to a halt, but there was nothing second-best about the critic he continued to publish. It was imaginative, witty, daring and, for all its often-breathtaking cleverness, rarely content to be clever at the expense of the author Empson was discussing. An essentially positive critic, he had the gift of being able to show you qualities in a work you would never have seen without him, and the ever-more-important gift of enlarging your imagination, encouraging you to go on looking for yourself.

In its worrying away at the text, "Seven Types" looks back to J.A. Richards's "practical criticism" and forward to the American "New Criticism." T.S. Eliot's reassessment of 17th-century poetry looks in the background, and so, less explicitly but perhaps even more pervasively, does the impact of Freud.

Of its major successors, "Some Versions of Pastoral" — so much wider-ranging a book than its title suggests — stands at an oblique angle to the socially oriented *marxist* criticism of the 1930s; "The Structure of Complex Words" must, I suppose, count as a contribution to linguistics, albeit a very wary-minded one.

But to try to put labels on Empson's critical work is to be forcibly reminded how much it resisted pigeonholes and transcended fashions. The method, in all its evolving phases, was the man, and the man was unique.

A creative critic, then, if ever there was one — and there are some splendid essays and reviews waiting to be collected.

In the end, though, it is the poetry that cuts deepest and reverberates longest, as it should. Not all of it. Some of the poems are irredeemably obscure, most of them have their sticky patches. Empson's besetting vices were a take-it-or-leave-it abruptness and a crossword-puzzle ingenuity run out of control.

But they were the vices of his virtues, the price that had to be paid for the beautiful compactness and allusiveness of his best work. When he is difficult, it is because he has tried to pack in too much meaning, not too little. And if that makes him sound unduly cerebral,

the poems themselves tell a different story. They are plangent with primary emotions, from love to despair, and most of them deal with the large permanent themes of politics, philosophy, human nature. (His "Collected Poems," published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, runs to little more than 100 pages. A good start, for anyone coming to him for the first time, would be the poems "This Last Pam," "Legal Fiction" and "Abadée.")

As a man he could sometimes seem as impenetrable as a character in "Alice in Wonderland," but before long you would always get an encyclopedic insight or a brilliant flash.

His humor, too, was very much his own. A fairly representative conversation was one that I had with him shortly after I became editor of a literary periodical to which he had contributed over the years. I called him up, asking whether he would write something, to be greeted with the response, "Oh, it's you. Are you already in the Chain?" I told him that I was and there was a pause, so long that I thought he might have fainted away.

Then another question, in his curious singsong voice: "Does it

another recent death that deserves to be commemorated was that of Marcel Proust's housekeeper, Céleste Albaret, who died in Paris several weeks ago at the age of 92.

Surviving Proust by more than 60 years (he died in 1922 at age 51), she was an extraordinary link with the past, all the more so because she served as one of the originals for the character of Françoise in "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu," the housekeeper during the narrator's childhood. Céleste Albaret first went to work for Proust in 1912 but through a trick of artistic illusion she seemed to go back to an even-earlier epoch.

Ten years ago, after a lifetime of keeping scholars and journalists at bay, she gave a long series of interviews to the writer Georges Belmont, who edited them and recast them in the form of a memoir, "Monsieur Proust" (An English translation, by Barbara Bray, was published by McGraw-Hill).

Naturally one reads "Monsieur Proust" in the first instance to find out about Monsieur Proust. But Céleste Albaret, without pushing herself forward, also provides a striking self-portrait. She seems to have been a much more sympathetic woman than the fictional Françoise, but her good nature did not prevent her from being outspoken and shrewd.

If she adored Proust she could also stand up to him, and she could make him laugh with her uninhibited comments on his friends and contemporaries. On André Gide, for example, whom she described as looking like "a fake monk" or on some lines by Paul Valéry of which she said, after Proust had read them to her: "That's not poetry, monsieur. They're riddles."

A comment that would have done quite well, incidentally, for some of the more cryptic passages of William Empson.

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## Does It Play in Birmingham?

**B**IRMINGHAM, England — At a New York party a few months back, Rex Harrison asked Claudette Colbert if she would like to do a play with him in London. Miss Colbert thought it was a good idea. "After all," she says, "I haven't done a play in London since 1928."

The play is Frederick Lonsdale's 1923 hit, "Aren't We All?" and London's glamorous Haymarket Theater is as good a place as any to spend the summer. Harrison, however, neglect-

## MARY BLUME

ed to tell Miss Colbert that they would spend some weeks in Birmingham. Birmingham is not glamorous.

"Poor Claudette, I think she thought it would be more fun than it's been," Harrison said in his elegant suit at the local Holiday Inn. "So did I," he added. The production still had a few rough edges and he had a sheaf of notes to discuss with the director, Clifford Williams.

Miss Colbert, wrapped in Saint Laurent in her Birmingham Rep dressing room, is plucky and cheery and, incredibly, 80½ years old. One of Hollywood's finest comedians during his golden age, she has also played on Broadway (including a season in "The Kingfisher" with Rex Harrison), leads an active social life in New York and Barbados, and hasn't the slightest interest in writing her memoirs.

"There are too many of them," she says. "If you've had a more or less happy life — what hell is there to write about?"

In "Aren't We All?" she walks onto the stage looking charming, says something warm and witty and waits off stage ("I spend the same amount of energy offstage as on"). Lonsdale, a highly fashionable and slightly educated playwright of the '20s, had, she has found, a rather troublesome way with words.

"It's funny writing. There is one sentence which is so goddamned hard, 'Take no notice of them, they know about better.' People don't talk like that. I've always been a quick study, I'd learn my lines at stop signs," she added. In her Hollywood days she never bothered to learn her big scenes in advance. "First, you knew they'd get changed. Then you knew they'd be so chopped up during shooting, I've said it before — I don't know how they ever got great performances in those days."

Harrison, too, has had trouble with Lonsdale's lines. "It's absolutely weird, the way he wrote. He puts sentences together which you wouldn't ordinarily put together that way and we've tried to get it. I think it does give it a little style."

He comes to Lonsdale's lightweight comedy fresh from a radiant performance as Captain Shotover in Shaw's "Heartbreak House," for which he grew his first beard. After so many scratchy months — "It's a full-time job, growing a beard. You've got to shave it up and shampoo it every day" — he found the idea of Lonsdale's clean-shaven Lord Grantham irresistible. "Shaw is hard to learn because he writes great arias for actors, but this is just as hard to learn. Shaw was meticulous with his dialogue. I mean he polished and polished to get it. I think Freddie was lazy; they used to have a terrible time getting the third act out of him."

Lonsdale's first play to be produced in London was in 1908, his last in 1958. He was fashionable, showy and much loved. When H.G. Wells lay dying he wished Lonsdale would drop by to make the process more cheerful. "Aren't We All?" is the sort of country house comedy where the sets — which of course include French windows — get applause and the mood is genial and breezy. Harrison knew Lonsdale quite well. "He was rather an engaging character and rather sardonic. I met him all over the place. I met him in America in 1945 and after that when I had my house in Italy he came to stay with me for a few weeks."

Lonsdale hated Hollywood. "There is no conversation," he said and left. Harrison didn't like it either, but, seduced by its luxury after wartime Britain, he stayed rather too long. "I had the feeling that everyone was going to be much cleverer than they turned out to be," he says.

The only film of his that he liked was "Ufafaithfully Yours," directed by Preston Sturges, whom Harrison was very fond of.

"He had great fun making his films, he thought his own stuff was so funny that he would sit behind the camera and stuff handkerchiefs in his mouth to stop laughing and ruining a take."

When he went to Hollywood, Harrison says, he had a sinking feeling: "I was definitely lost there." The spectacular good looks of his Scary Rexy days and a degree of laziness may have robed him of a career as a great classical stage actor — all his peers agree that he is the best light comedian around — but on the other hand he rightly points out that he is one of the few actors of his generation who still appear regularly on the stage.

Perhaps while he still had his itchy Shotover beard, Harrison should have played Falstaff or Prospero or even Lear. But he has never appeared in Shakespeare. "I've never been terribly devoted to Tudor verse; it's never been my sort of thing," he says. He starred successfully in such modern verse dramas as "The Cocktail Party" but for all his comic gifts he has never played in Congreve or Wilde.

He has always argued that his style, based on that of Gerald du Maurier, is naturalistic. "More or less playing yourself is not easy. It's much easier to grow a beard."



Rex Harrison and Claudette Colbert.

"It seems to be only in England where you are a terrible rabbit if you haven't done Shakespeare. I suppose a French actor might be considered a rabbit if he hadn't played Molière, though I don't know if the French are quite the same about Molière as we are about Shakespeare." He did once play Benedick on a recording of "Much Ado About Nothing." "I've never listened to it, not all through. I couldn't stand it."

Early in his career, Rex (or Reginald) Harrison played characters with such names as Tubby Barrow and the Hon. Fred Thrippler. There were lots of jobs before talking pictures came in: If a play was a hit in London, two touring companies would go out, to the north and to the south. If there were fewer people in the audience than actors on stage, the actors could go home. The southern tour was the more desirable and the one Harrison always got, which is why it has taken him 60 years to make his Birmingham debut.

He saw Claudette Colbert in her London performance in 1928. "I was a young actor in London trying to get work and I went to see the play. It was called 'The Barker.' She wasn't known then but she was extremely beautiful and I remember seeing her in that."

After World War II, which he spent firewatching on the roof of the Haymarket Theater and in the air force, came Hollywood and New York. During the Angry Young Men period of the mid-'50s, when the older generation found themselves cast aside, Harrison neatly scored his greatest hit in "My Fair Lady." By the time "My Fair Lady" closed, the Angries had faded away. Kenneth Tynan praised his "effortless, finger-tip performance" as Professor Higgins and noted that from his opening words one knew he was in safe hands.

He comes to Birmingham, about to stroll elegantly through the French windows again. "I was just sort of longing to get rid of my beard and they dug out this thing for me at the Haymarket and I fell for it. I thought it would be fun and I think it will be fun when we get it going."

He still falls for the idea that a play will be fun though he knows that for a long time it will be hell. "Oh God, yes I do, it's madness."

It's a gray soggy owl but at the Haymarket it will be glamorous and sumptuous, and yes, fun.

## Excrcor Tibi, Red Baron

by Don A. Schanche

**R**OME — "Idque verum!" cries Lucy in flawless Latin, knocking Carolus Niger off his feet. "Sniff," interjects Snupius. This snatch of dialogue is from an edition of Charles Schulz's cartoon strip, "Peanuts," soon to be published in comic-book form as part of a hoped-for reirth of the language of ancient Rome. The comic books are intended to inspire young readers, flagging over Virgil, to keep up with their Latin lessons.

In the Latin translation, "Peanuts" is called "Snupius." For Snoopy the dog, Charley Brown becomes Carolus Niger but some characters' names are the same as in English: Lucy and Linus, which has a Latin ring.

The new comic book, one of a series including Mickey Mouse (Michael Musculus) and Donald Duck (Donaldus Anas), is the product of months of scholarly research by a group of scholars who hope to revive Latin as the universal language of Europe and possibly the world.

"We think the language of the future in Europe must necessarily be Latin," says Snupius's publisher, the Rev. José María Mir, has already topped sales of 40,000 in Italy, 30,000 in Germany and 20,000 in France, at a price of more than \$5 a copy. About 10,000 copies have gone to the United States, and Pignini plans a major campaign to sell Snupius, Musculus and Anas here and in New York.

Latin has changed since Cicero, because the world has changed. Names for objects the Romans never conceived of have to be coined, and among the sometimes disputatious experts it is often hard to find agreement on new words.

"For example, we still haven't agreed on a word for comics," says Father Mir, the translator of Donald Duck and parts of Snoopy.

Among the disputed choices are *comics*, *comic pictures* and *mubiculum*, the last a tortured derivation from *nubis* (cloud), by association with the Italian word *fumo* (smoke), root of the Italian word for comics, *fumetti*.

Some other words that took months to resolve are *nobatrum*, for elevator; *vericula hikiniana*, for bikini; *periculus dentatus* for toothbrush, and even *Anas* for Donaldus's last name.

The word for duck in Latin is feminine and it was thought unseemly to attach it to Donald until Professor Celestino Eichenseer of Saarbrücken University in West Germany found references to a masculine *ana* in an ancient Roman text.

Before he started translating the Saracen adventure, Father Mir says, he had never heard of Donald Duck or Mickey Mouse. Snupius baffled him. "What," he asks, "are a Red Baron and a Sopwith Camel?" ■

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## TRAVEL

## Around and About Crete

by Kyle Jarrard

**K**HANIA, Greece — Visible through the early morning mist, yellow, pink and white houses stacked on the hills surround the calm harbor on this northwestern tip of Crete. Cooks in lime aprons hang fresh octopus to dry on strings over restaurant entryways, and waiters sweep seaweed from the quai. Here, legend says, Zeus was born.

Minoans, named after the fabled king Minos, son of Zeus and Europa, built elaborate palaces on this island almost 4,000 years ago. In turn, Mycenaeans, Dorians, Romans, Arabs,威尼斯人 and Turks settled after them; although the Greeks have prevailed, the people are clearly Cretans.

Many visitors begin their sojourn at the airport in Khania, rather than the one in Iraklion, the island's capital. The old city of Khania, centered on a 13th-century port inside stone ramparts, is the legacy of the Venetian occupation of 1204-1669. Similarly, the former mosque at the port, which is the tourist office, and a separate minaret, now a lighthouse, at the port's entrance recall the Turkish rule of 1669-1898.

On the street leading away from the port is the archaeological museum in the 14th-century St. Francis Basilica. The Minoan terra-cotta sarcophagi, pottery and statues are an introduction to Minoan art (open 9 A.M. to 7:30 P.M. weekdays; 10 A.M. to 7:30 P.M. Sundays and holidays). Farther up the hill is Khamia's *agora*, or market, with its crowds of vendors, its piles of goat cheese, buckets of olives, baskets of raisins and spices.

Accommodations in Khania — as on the rest of the island — are plentiful, as are eating places. Modest but comfortable rooms in hotels around the harbor and about 1,200 drachmas (about \$12) for a double with shower. Rooms can be found in residents' homes for less. Dinner for two at an outdoor restaurant on the quai costs about 500-600 drachmas with house wine. In the back streets there are often tavernas where you can have a copious meal of fish, Greek salad and chilled *rezina*, the resin-flavored white wine of Greece.

Getting around Crete is easy by car since the island is only 245 kilometers (150 miles) long, and varies from 52 kilometers to 12 kilometers at its narrowest width. Hitchhiking is permitted, and buses are inexpensive and punctual.

A popular but rugged group excursion from Khania is to the Samaria Gorge, with its Byzantine chapels, in the Levka Ori, the mountains

that dominate western Crete. The day-long trip, which departs from the bus station, begins with a ride to the mountain plain of Omalos. From there a 6-hour hike takes the visitor 18 kilometers south through the gorge with its chapels, stunted vegetation and scattered thyme, sage and olearander. The gorge ends at the southern port of Agia Roumeli, but the trip continues east by boat along the coast — there are no roads — to Khoris Station, another port, and a bus that returns the traveler to Khania, famished and footworn.

Rethimnon, just east of Khania, was another Venetian outpost. An imposing fort (open from 7:30 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.) remains from the Middle Ages, built on a promontory on the sea northwest of town. The old city has maze-like back streets, fountains, minarets and the Neraida mosque.

Between sites, take time to sit in a taverna with the town elders and sip a glass of ouzo, the anise-flavored liqueur, or belt down a *raki* — a powerful double-distilled *ouzo* without the anise taste. At the small Venetian harbor restaurants, one can choose from a menu of *tzatziki* (a codfish roe salad), *tzatziki* (a creamy cucumber and onion dip) *mousaka* (a baked layering of eggplant, meat and potatoes), or swordfish, octopus, red snapper and squid. Try a bottle of *Romeika*, a pungent dry red wine. For two counts about 800 drachmas.

Roads south from Rethimnon run along the foothills of the Idhi Oros, the mountains of central Crete. Driving on the dirt lanes that crisscross olive orchards, one finds many Byzantine churches — those at Thronos, Agia Paraskevi, Fourkouras, and Agios Ioannis are notable — with Middle Age icons and frescoes on ceilings blackened by incense smoke.

This is off the tourist trail and, for accommodations, villagers often offer a bed and breakfast in their homes. From these hills, the visitor descends onto the Mesara Plain, where the ruins of two major Minoan cities, Phaistos and Agia Triadha, are found. Dating from 2000 B.C., the Bronze Age palaces were each surrounded by villas and a village. Despite two major earthquakes, bases of porches, colonnades, courtyards, royal rooms and staircases remain. There is also an ingenious water-caching system of terra-cotta gutters that emptied into pits.

At Phaistos, walls of the private apartments of the royal family were lined with slabs of snow-white gypsum and painted with frescoes.

A few of the tall terra-cotta jars called *pithos* in which oil and grain were kept still stand in Minoan "stores." Phaistos opens from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.; Agia Triadha opens at 9 A.M. and closes at 3:30 P.M.

Popular spots on the south coast for beaches and for relaxing are Agia Galini and Matala. Both are inexpensive and lively, with much nighttime revelry and daytime nonchalance. These ports can serve as bases for treks back into the Idhi Mountains.

For example, there is the Byzantine monastery of Moni Vrontousiou. But getting there can be a challenge. You must first find the person in the nearby village of Vorizia who last had the key, then proceed with your guide along a long stream-washed road to the monastery. Once there, the guide probably will go about his or her business, lighting a censer, releasing sweet smoke under each icon and leaving you to inspect the 12th-century frescoes that depict Bible passages.

Irrigation, aside from some Venetian architecture, which includes vaulted arcades along the sea and a fort, is of interest primarily because of its archaeological museum, which has many Minoan relics. (Open 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. daily, 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. on Sundays and holidays, 9 A.M. to 11 P.M. Mondays.)

Knossos, the best-known Minoan site, on the outskirts of the city, is open during the same hours but is closed on Mondays. Larger and more-complex than Phaistos and Agia Triadha, Knossos consisted of multi-story royal quarters around a central courtyard, throne rooms, cult rooms, wide painted porches lined with colonnades, apartments, storage vaults and fountains. Portions of the ruins have been restored to what is believed to be their original likeness; a few frescoes are intact.

The road to the east end of Crete goes to Sitia. As in Khania, its port and Venetian fort are surrounded by whitewashed houses. On the quais a meal of kebab, stuffed tomatoes and *Sitia*, the local red wine, runs about 1,000 drachmas.

Further east is Moni Toplou, a 17th-century fortress-like monastery built on the arid hills. Its thick, high walls hide a mixture of meandering staircases, arches, porches and halls. The chapel contains outstanding icons.

Beyond Toplou one passes the clean, palm-lined beach at Vai on the east coast, and arrives at Kata Zakro, a small oasis at the end of the road where in the early 1960s a fourth major Minoan site was unearthed.

Kata Zakro is a good place to sit — a handful of tavernas face the beach — and imagine that a few thousand years ago, the rocky coast was busy with the arrival of trading ships carrying cedars from Lebanon, ivory from Syria, gold and wheat from Egypt, and copper from Cyprus.

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

**VIENNA**, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).  
RECITALS — June 13: Mirjam Nastass flute, Frederic Meinders piano (Mozart, Haydn).  
June 14: Eleonore Jajic piano (Zarzuela, Chopin).  
"Kinderstern" (tel: 65.21.140).  
EXHIBITION — To June 24: "Contemporary Bavarian Art," (tel: 65.21.90).  
CONCERTS — June 10: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, Herbert von Karajan conductor; José Carreras tenor (Verdi).  
June 15: Vienna String Quartet (Schubert, Mozart).

## BELGIUM

**ANTWERP**, Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85).  
MUSICAL — June 14 and 15: "Fiddler on the Roof" (Book).  
**BRUSSELS**, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).  
EXHIBITION — To July 1: "Art des Steppes et des Oasis".  
**LASNE**, Galerie Beaumont (tel: 633.38.40).  
EXHIBITION — June 9-July 15: "Modern Masters, New Talent."

## DENMARK

**COPENHAGEN**, National Museum (tel: 13.44.11).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct.: "Journey to America."  
Tivoli Hall (tel: 15.10.12).  
CONCERTS — June 12 and 15: Copenhagen String Quartet (Beethoven).  
June 14: Tivoli Symphony Orchestra, Iván Fischer conductor (Mahler, Mendelssohn).

## ENGLAND

**LONDON**, Barbican Centre (tel: 528.87.95).  
Barbican Hall — June 12: Chelsea Opera Group — "Macbeth" (Verdi).  
June 13: London Symphony Orchestra, Alain Franks conductor (Elgar, Holst).  
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — June 11, 12: "Julius Caesar" (Shakespeare).  
"New Morning" (tel: 523.56.39).

## WEEKEND

## HOTELS

**When in Jerusalem, Stay in Jerusalem!**  
The American Colony Hotel in Jerusalem is in a class by itself—an elegant combination of Old World charm and Middle Eastern ambience. The former palace is now a 102 room 4-star hotel with three well-appointed restaurants serving superb continental cuisine.  
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79, Chateau Elysées Park  
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## JAZZ — June 15 and 16: Chico Freeman Quartet.

Opera (tel: 742.57.50).

OPERA — June 11 and 14: "Iphigénie en Tauride" (Gluck).

Palais Omnisports (tel: 346.12.21).

BALLET — June 9-15: Paris Opera Ballet — "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

TEP (tel: 633.20.96).

JAZZ — June 14: Martial Solal, Achim Kuhn.

National Theatre (tel: 928.22.51).

Comédie (tel: 26.92.51).

London Festival Ballet — June 9:

"Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

June 12-15: "Pulcinella" (Stravinsky).

"The Sanguine Fan" (Elgar).

Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).

EXHIBITION — To July 2: "English Romanesque Art 1066-1200."

National Theatre (tel: 928.22.51).

Cottesloe Theatre — June 11-19:

"Glengary Girl Ross" (Manet).

Lyttelton Theatre — June 14 and 15:

"The Spanish Tragedy" (Kyd).

Olivier Theatre — June 9-16: "Man of La Mancha" (Machiavelli).

ROCK — June 13: Bob Dylan/Santana/Jean Baffet.

Finnish National Opera (tel: 26.92.51).

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 343.81).

OPERA — June 10 and 12: "Der Barbiere von Sevilla" (Rossini).

(Verdi).

June 14: "Der Fliegende Holländer" (Wagner).

Nationalgalerie (tel: 26.92.51).

JAZZ — June 15: Fujikawa Yoshiaki East Asia Orchestra/Max Roach Quartet.

Philharmonic (tel: 26.92.51).

CONCERTS — June 10 and 11: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Georges Prêtre conductor (Berlioz).

June 15: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Bach, Mahler, Mozart).

Waldkirche (tel: 852.40.80).

ROCK — June 13: Bob Dylan/Santana/Jean Baffet.

COLOGNE, Opern Stadt (tel: 21.25.81).

CONCERTS — June 11 and 12: "Die Fledermaus" (Johann Strauß).

June 13-14: "Der Barbiere von Sevilla" (Rossini).

OPERA — June 9 and 10: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

ROTTERDAM, De Doelen (tel: 14.29.11).

CONCERT — June 14: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, James Conductor (Janacek, Liszt).

Museum Boymans-van Beuningen (tel: 36.05.00).

EXHIBITION — June 9 and 10: "Art From Rotterdam."

## NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.74.45).

CONCERTS — June 12: Radio Philharmonic Orchestra, Sergiu Comisionis conductor (Beethoven).

June 15: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Lucas van Beek conductor, Jane Manning soprano (Vijgen).

ROTTERDAM, De Doelen (tel: 14.29.11).

CONCERT — June 14: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, James Conductor (Janacek, Liszt).

Museum Boymans-van Beuningen (tel: 36.05.00).

EXHIBITION — June 9 and 10: "Art From Rotterdam."

## NORWAY

OSLO, National Opera (tel: 42.77.24).

BALLET — June 14: "Stormen" (Norberg).

OPERA — June 12, 13, 15: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Festival (tel: 337.81.91).

CONCERTS — June 11 and 12: New Company of Popular Songs, Italy.

June 13: Singapore Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, William Zimmerman conductor ("Carmina Burana," Offenbach).

June 15: People's Association Chinese Orchestra, Xu Lan Mai conductor (Opera, Teo).

THEATRE — Through June 10: "Pygmalion" (Shaw).

Open Frankfurt (tel: 256.25.29).

BALLET — June 13 and 14: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

OPERA — June 9: "Capriccio" (Strauss).

June 10: "Ein Maskenball" (Verdi).

June 15: "Der Freischütz" (Weber).

STUTTGART, Staatsoper (tel: 27.24.44).

BALLET — June 11: "Bouillabaisse" (Debussy).

June 14: "Prinzessin" (Bach).

"Stabat Mater" (Pergolesi) / "Turandot" (Strafsky).

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Concert Hall (tel: 20.83.00).

## TRAVEL

## A Guide to Summer Music Festivals, Classical and Jazz

by Vernon Kidd

**A**s musical festivals pay anniversary tribute this year to a number of prominent composers — foremost among them the Czech composer-conductor Bedrich Smetana, who is being honored on the 100th anniversary of his death — many lesser-known but nonetheless effective works are being revived. Smetana's opera "The Kiss," for example, is being performed in Wexford, Ireland, while the just-ended Prague Spring Festival scheduled the composer's entire output.

Smetana is also prominent at such festivals as Dresden and Vienna, and other festivals are using the anniversary as an occasion for programming Czech music in general. For instance, the works of Antonin Dvorak, Leos Janacek and Bohuslav Martinu move into the spotlight along with Smetana at Lucerne, Lausanne and Montreux. Vevey in Switzerland and at the Carinthian Summer Festival in Austria.

Two special events focus attention on Britain: the Golden Jubilee of Glyndebourne Festival Opera and a four-in-one celebration at the Three Choirs Festival, where Worcester Cathedral not only marks its 900th birthday but pays homage to three British composers who died 50 years ago: Frederick Delius, Gustav Holst and Sir Edward Elgar. The music of all three is also included on programs throughout Britain.

In Dublin, coinciding with Music in Great Irish Houses, the tenor John McCormack is remembered on the centenary of his birth. Ferruccio Benvenuto Busoni is remembered at the Berlin Festival on the 60th anniversary of his death. With the 225th anniversary of George Frederick Handel's death this year and the 300th anniversary of his birth next year, the Handel Festival in Halle is preparing tributes, as are festivals in Bath, Israel, Flanders, Göttingen and Sezberg.

Four operas are having their world premieres in Finland, Austria and France. "The King Goes Forth to France," the latest work of the Finnish composer Aulis Sallinen to a libretto by Paavo Haavikko, opens July 7 at the Savonlinna Opera Festival. At Salzburg, there will be Luciano Berio's "Un Re in Ascolta." Herbert Lauermann's church opera "Simon" is first heard at the Carinthian Summer Festival, and festivities in Paris culminate with the creation, during the Festival Estival, of "Dracula" — presumably during a full moon. The opera is by Claude Balif, the resident composer for 1984.

The following directory of music festivals is based on a survey of events judged to be of more than local interest. It contains dates, locations and performers. All details are subject to change. This is the first of a series; the next article will appear June 15.

## AUSTRIA

## Hohenems Schubertiade, June 21-July 1

This festival should probably be called Mostly Schubertiade, for works of Mozart, Gluck, Beethoven, Haydn and Rossini as well as Schubert now grace its programs. On opening night the Rittersaal of Hohenems Palace comes to life with three Schubert piano sonatas played by Alfred Brendel. At least one performance, on June 23, takes place in the nearby Bregenz Festspielhaus, where Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau sings Schubert's "Winterreise," accompanied by Brendel.

Soloists: Gundula Janowitz, Mitsuko Shirai and Edith Mathis, sopranos; Francisco Araiza, René Kollo, Thomas Moser and Peter Schreier, tenors; Konrad Richter, Jörg Demus, Irwin Gage, Hartmut Höll, Heinz Mazzucato, David Lutz and Andreas Schiff, pianists; Heinrich Schiff, cellist; Milan Turkovic, bassoonist.

Ensembles: Vienna Symphony under Nikolaus Harnoncourt, Albin Berg and Brandt quartets, Vorarlberger Madrigal Choir and Chamber Orchestra.

## Carinthian Summer Festival, June 30-Sept. 2

A world premiere, ecclesiastical operas, concerts and instrumental and lieder recitals lead excitement to the towns of Villach and Ossiach in Austria's southern Alpine province of Carinthia. Adopting "1984, the Year of Czech Music," as its theme, the festival honors Smetana, Dvorak, Janacek and Martinu.

Highlights: World premiere of Herbert Lauermann's church opera "Simon"; Smetana's "My Country," performed by the Slovak Philharmonic under Zdenek Kosler; and Britten's "War Requiem" with the Austrian Radio Choir, the Arnold Schoenberg Choir of Vienna and the Austrian Radio Symphony Orchestra conducted by Lothar Zagrosek, with Kari Lõvaas, John Shirley-Quirk and Thomas Moser as soloists.

Operas: Rossini's "Signor Bruschino," a 12th-century mystery play from France called "Play of Herodion," a 13th-century liturgical drama from Poland called "Passion Play," Meinhard Rüdener's children's opera "Magic Bean and Wishing Voice" and Britten's "Prodigal Son."

Soloists: Edith Mathis and Katia Ricciarelli, sopranos; Robert Holl, baritone; Piero Cappuccilli, bass; Christian Altenburger and Henryk Szeryng, violinists; Heinrich Schiff, cellist; Rudolf Buchbinder and Oleg Maisenberg, pianists; Alexandre Lagoya, guitarist.

Ensembles: Warsaw Chamber Opera, Slovak Philharmonic Orchestra, Warsaw Sinfonia, Prague Symphonic Orchestra, Radio and Television Orchestra of Ljubljana, Fortune's Fire Lute Song Ensemble, Vienna String Quartet, Prague String Quartet, Vienna Recorder Ensemble, King's Singers, Solisti Aquiliani, Kuchi String Quartet.

## Operetta Weeks, Bad Ischl, July 8-Sept. 1

Léhar's "Paganini" and Oscar Straus' "Walzertraum" enliven the assembly room of the Kurhaus in Bad Ischl, the summer residence of Emperor Franz Joseph I. Known for its sulfur springs, the spa is in the Salzkammergut, east of Salzburg.

## Festival of Bregenz, July 20-Aug. 23

Carl Zeller's operetta "Der Vogelhändler" opens on the floating stage on Lake Constance in a performance by the Bregenz Festival Chorus with soloists and chorus of the Vienna Volksoper and the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Caspar Richter. Concerts, recitals and opera take place in the Festival Hall, which serves as an alternate site for "Der Vogelhändler" in bad weather. Puccini's "Tosca," conducted by Gennady Rozhdestvensky, has Marc Zampani, Giacomo Aragall and Inwar Wixell in leading roles.

Highlights: Concert by the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Vaclav Neumann and a recital by the soprano Edita Gruberova.

Conductors: Hans Graf, Christoph Eschenbach, Hiroshi Wakayagi.

## Salzburg Festival, July 26-Aug. 31

Works of Richard Strauss ("Der Rosenkavalier") and Mozart ("Idomeneo," "Così Fan Tutte" and "The Magic Flute") grace the footlights along with "Macbeth" by Verdi, "Le Roi en Exile" by Luciano Berio and "Jephtha" Handel's last oratorio, in a staged production in the Collegiate Church.

Conductors: Gerd Albrecht, Herbert von Karajan, James Levine, Lorin Maazel, Riccardo Muti, Ralf Weikert, Neville Marriner, Lorush Zetterski, Seiji Ozawa, Claudio Abbado.

Soloists: Kathleen Battle, Wilma Lipp, Leonore Price, Anna Tomowa-Sintow, Ghena Dimitrova, Ileana Cotrubas and Jessie Norman, sopranos; Christa Ludwig, Marilyn Horne and Trudeau, tenors; Walter Berry, Hermann Prey, Theo Adam and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, baritones; Kurt Moll, Samuel Ramey, Joe van Dam and James Morris, basses.

Instrumentalists: Gidon Kremer and Pinchas Zukerman, violinists; Heinrich Schiff and Yo-Yo Ma, cellists; Maurizio Pollini, Alfred Brendel and Kryszan Zimmerman, pianists; Barry Tuckwell, horn player.

Ensembles: Vienna Philharmonic, Mozarteum Orchestra, Austrian Radio Symphony, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Solti/Venuti, Vienna Chamber Ensemble, Brandis and Alban Berg quartets, Chorus of the National Opera of Sofia, the Academy of St. Man in the Fields.

## Bruckner Festival, Linz, Sept. 8-Oct. 2

Each year since 1974 when the 150th anniversary of Bruckner's birth was observed, Linz has paid tribute to the man who was once organist of the city's cathedral. Works by Bruckner as well as by Bartók, Beethoven, Durák, Liszt, Mahler, Vivaldi and Wagner are included.

Highlight: Guest appearance by the soprano Birgit Nilsson.

Conductors: Christibach Eschenbach, Lorin Maazel.

Ensembles: Linz Beethoven Orchestra, Würtemberg State Orchestra, Leipzig Philharmonic, Prague Symphony Orchestra, Tonhalle Orchestra of Zurich, Vienna Philharmonic, Alban Berg Quartet, Clemencic Consort, Eggenburger Domspatzen, St. Thomas Choir of Leipzig.

## Styrian Autumn Festival, Graz, Sept. 17-Oct. 30

Known for its anti-garde programming, this festival brings together contemporary composers, writers, architects and photographers.

Highlights: Jérôme Savary's "History of the Theater," performed by the Grand Magic Circus of Paris, and the world premiere of Mauricio Kagel's musical-theater piece "After Reading Orwell."

## BELGIUM

## Flanders Festival, through October

As a meeting place for international orchestras, this multifaceted festival unfolds in cities including Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Malines, Alost, Courtrai, Louvain, Tongres, Limburg and Saint-Trond. Attention this year is centered on ancient music and the influence of Flemish polyphonic composers on European music to the time of Bach and Handel.

Tributes: Henry Dumont on the 300th anniversary of his death, Peter Benoit on the 150th anniversary of his birth and Arthur Peterleman on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Highlights: Mozart's "Requiem," Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," Dvorak's "Stabat Mater," Handel's "Alexander's Feast," Purcell's "The Fairy Queen" and Maurice Bejart's Ballet of the 20th Century in a program for 10,000 youths in the Ghent Sports Palace.

Ensembles: Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra, Royal Symphony Orchestra, Vienna Philharmonic, Rotterdam Philharmonic, BBC Symphony, National Orchestra of Lille, Philharmonia Hungarica, Philharmonic Orchestra of Liège, Polish Philharmonic, Obern Madrigal Chorus, King's Singers, Prague String Quartet, Pro Musica Antiqua of Cologne, Ballet van Vlaanderen, Royal Swedish Ballet, Black Jazz Ballet of America.

Conductors: Bernard Haitink, Seiji Ozawa, Claudio Abbado, James Conlon, Eugen Jochum.

## BRITAIN

## Glyndebourne Festival Opera, through Aug. 17

This season marks the 50th anniversary of Glyndebourne Festival Opera on the John Christie estate in Lewes, East Sussex. Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," which opened the first festival, does the honors again and Glyndebourne's resident orchestra, the London Philharmonic, returns for its 21st season.

Other operas: New productions of Monteverdi's "Incoronatione di Poppea" and Richard Strauss's "Arabella," and revivals of Mozart's "Così Fan Tutte" and Britten's "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Soloists: Ashley Putnam, Maria Ewing, Carol Vaness and Gianna Rolandi, sopranos; Dennis Blythe and Ugo Benelli, tenors; Richard Sielwell and Dale Duesing, baritones; Robert Lloyd, bass.

Conductors: Bernard Haitink, Gustav Kuhn, Raymond Leppard, Aldeburgh Festival, through June 24

Opening with "Owen Wingrave," Britten's 1970 television opera, and closing with Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," Aldeburgh continues its tradition of unusual programming. The composer in residence this year is Toru Takemitsu, perhaps best known for his film scores, four of which will be heard, including the 1964 "Woman in the Dunes."

Tributes: To Elgar, Holst and Delius on the 50th anniversaries of their deaths.

World premieres: Suite from Britten's "Death in Venice" arranged by Stewart Bedford, and Colin Matthews' "Night Mask."

British premieres: Takemitsu's "Ram Spell," "Flock Descends Into the Pentagonal Garden" and "Toward the Sea II."

Other highlights: Candlelight recital of 15th-century vocal and instrumental music, Rochebeaucourt's account of a visit to East Anglia in 1784, read by Peter Pears to piano accompaniment, Poulen's "Gloria," Holst's "Choral Symphony" and an old-time music hall revue with John Mills and Angela Baddeley.

Soloists: Murray Perahia, Radu Lupu and Jean-Philippe Collard, pianists; John Shirley-Quirk, baritone (in a program of Schubert's "Last Songs"); Julian Bream, guitarist.

Ensembles: English Chamber Orchestra, Britten-Pears Orchestra, City of Birmingham Orchestra, London Sinfonietta, BBC Northern Singers, Grimethorpe Colliery Band, Beaux Arts Trio, Gabrieli String Quartet.

Conductors: Oliver Knussen, Stewart Bedford, Jeffrey Tate, George Malcolm, Simon Rattle.

## King's Lynn Festival, July 20-28

Beginning and ending with fireworks, this year's festival recalls the genius of Venetian composers, artists and craftsmen. Making debuts are I Nuovi Virtuosi di Roma, the Collegium Aureum, the Royal Artillery Band and Orchestra, the Baroque Brass of London, the Endellion String Quartet (performing 10 Mozart quartets at five recitals), the pianist Jorge Bolet, the Russian cellist Kamine Georgian and the conductor Jeffrey Tate.

Other ensembles: English Chamber Orchestra, Pro Cantione Antiqua, King's College Choir, Tallis Chamber Choir, Consort of Musick.

## Southwark Cathedrals Festival, July 25-29

Winchester Cathedral hosts the 25th-anniversary event, fashioned after the much older Three Choirs Festival and held in succeeding years in Salisbury and Chichester. The cathedral choirs have adopted Gregorian chants as the theme for the silver jubilee.

Highlights: Holst's "Hymn of Jesus," Britten's "Missa Brevis" and Duruflé's "Motets."

Premiere: As yet untitled work by Jonathan Harvey.

Organist: James Lancelot.

Conductor: Martin Neary.

Ensembles: Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Winchester Ensemble.

## Edinburgh Festival, Aug. 12-Sept. 1

One of Europe's most wide-ranging festivals turns to the United States to draw inspiration from Gian Carlo Menotti, Washington Opera, the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Smithsonian Institution.

World premiere: Geoffrey Cotton's "Abendland Cantata for Mezzo-Soprano and Chamber Ensemble" and three as yet untitled works by Jonathan Harvey, Rupert Baldwin and David Nicholls.

Scottish premieres: Hans Werner Henze's "Aria de la Folia Espagnola" and Witold Lutoslawski's Symphony No. 3.

Operas: Menotti's "The Medium" and "The Telephone" and Cavalli's "Orion."

Ballet: "Swan Lake" (original version).

Soloists: Jessye Norman and Julia Varady, sopranos; Irmgard Arckne and Linda Hirsch, mezzo-sopranos; Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and Tom Krause, baritones; Yo-Yo Ma, cellist; Eduardo Fernandez, guitarist.

Conductors: Seiji Ozawa, Pierre Boulez, Riccardo Muti, Raymond Leppard, Yuri Temirkanov, Esa-Pekka Salonen.

Ensembles: Scottish Opera, Philharmonia Orchestra, Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, BBC Symphony Orchestra, Koenig Ensemble, Smithsonian Institution Chamber Orchestra, Paris Opera Ballet, Komische Oper Ballet, Royal Thai Ballet.

## Harrogate Festival, July 31-Aug. 15

This Victorian spa in the north of England combines classical and popular music during its 19th festival, and on Aug. 7 adds a fireworks display and an ox roast to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the granting of Harrogate Borough Charter.

Highlights: "The No. 1 Bus" musical drama by Peter Maxwell Davies, performed by the Fires of London; the Moscow Virtuosi Chamber Orchestra with Vladimir Krainev as soloist in Shostakovich's Piano Concerto No. 1, conducted by Vladimir Spivakov, a Russian violinist who has joined the growing list of soloists turned conductor; "The Play of Daniel," medieval music drama, performed by the Clerks of Oxford; and the redoubtable Anna Russell in a farewell performance.

Soloists: Ton Koopman, harpsichordist; Ivo Pogorelich and Michael Roll, pianists; Ralph Kirshbaum, cellist; Jukka Savijoki, pianist.

Conductors: Seiji Ozawa, Pierre Boulez, Rudolf Barshai, Jukka Savijoki.

Ensembles: Philharmonia Orchestra, Scottish National Orchestra, Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Locke Brass Consort, Bochum Chamber Ensemble.

## Three Choirs Festival, Aug. 18-25

Annuaries abound at Europe's oldest continuing music event. The festival marks its 257th year; programs take place in Worcester Cathedral, which is observing its 900th birthday; Elgar, Holst and Delius are being honored on the 50th anniversary of their deaths.

Dvorak is being saluted on the 100th anniversary of his conducting at the festival with performances of his "Requiem" and Sixth Symphony. The choirs of Hereford and Gloucester cathedrals join Worcester's choir and the John T. Hamilton Chorale of California in the celebration, which pays particular attention to Elgar (he was born near Worcester and died there). His oratorio "The Dream of Gerontius," performed before an audience of 3,000, is being televised by the BBC. Participating will be Janet Baker, Stuart Burrows and Benjamin Luxon as soloists with the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra conducted by Andrew Davis.

## Strasbourg Festival, through June 22

The Strasbourg Philharmonic Orchestra offers Mozart's Mass in C in the cathedral, with other festival programs in the Palais des Congrès. Music of Beethoven, Bruckner, Schubert and Wagner will also be heard.

Soloists: Barbara Hendricks, soprano; Anne-Sophie Mutter, violinist; Aleks Weissenberg and Alfred Brendel, pianists.

Conductors: Vladimir Ashkenazy, Eugen Jochum, Lawrence Foster, Theodor Guttmacher.

Ensembles: London Philharmonic, Bamberg Symphony, Monte Carlo Symphony, Beaux Arts Trio, Clemencic Consort.

## Jazz Parade of Nice, July 6-17

Performances are offered simultaneously on three stages from 5 to 11 P.M. in the Roman amphitheater of Cimiez Gardens high above Nice. Spectators may sample French and Creole cuisine and hear the music of Tamia Maria, Dizzy Gillespie, Freddie Hubbard, Spyro Gyra, Dave Brubeck, B.B. King, Lionel Hampton, Tito Puente, Celia Cruz, Eric Jones, Joe Bushkin, Illinois Jacquet, George Auld and 200 other musicians.

## Festival Estival de Paris, July 16-Sept. 20

An operatic rarity, Marc-Antoine Charpentier's five-act "Médée," will be performed on ancient instruments by the ensemble Arias.



TECHNOLOGY

New Generation of Robots  
is Being Equipped to 'See'

By JOHN HOLUSHA

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Robots are rapidly making their way from the realm of science fiction into the automated production systems of manufacturing plants. Unlike their fictional counterparts, though, most robots in use today are quite limited in what they can do.

Blind, deaf and with no sense of touch, they reach out to a programmed point in space and go through a planned routine, be it spot-welding an auto body, transferring parts from machine to machine or spray-painting home appliances.

If robots are to perform their tasks correctly, the parts being worked on must be in precisely the right position. If they are not, the robot may try to weld or paint them air or worse, crash into the object.

So companies making extensive use of robots have also had to invest heavily in precision conveyor systems that will be relied upon to deliver components to exactly the right spot, time after time.

Robot makers have been trying to get around this problem by accelerating the development of what is known as machine vision. Using small television cameras and a computer to interpret the data, robots can "see" where things are and make needed adjustments.

There are obviously limitations on how far out of place the objects can be since robots cannot operate outside their "work envelope," but promoters of vision-aided robots say they can be used in existing factories with older conveyor systems.

Vision-aided robots are clearly the star of this week's Robots & meeting in Detroit, the 1984 edition of the annual display of robot manufacturers' wares. Robots with cameras attached are in display picking up parts randomly tossed into bins, putting them on the edge of auto windshields and lifting boxes from moving carts. Any of these actions would be difficult unless the robots could "see."

"Vision directly relates to time-saving in production," said Walter Weisel, president of the Robotic Industries Association. "Now you can do things on the fly. You don't have to stop, fix, punch and locate."

The machine-vision systems available today vary considerably in sophistication. And not all are connected to robot arms. Some are fixed in place and are used to inspect parts, packages and electronic circuit boards. They work by comparing the image seen with the correct part's image stored in the memory. If the images match, the part is accepted; if not, it is rejected.

Testing and inspection is the largest segment for vision systems right now," said Alex N. Beavers Jr., manager of General Electric Co.'s Intelligent Vision Systems operations. "Companies could put them in and do 100 percent inspection where they can only spot-check now. The payoff comes from improved quality."

Mr. Beavers added, however, that increasing the computing power backing up a robot turns it into an "intelligent" system that is capable of doing more than just accepting or rejecting a part. A robot thus equipped could monitor a stream of different parts, directing good ones to the correct machine for further processing and sending defective ones off for repair.

"One important step in automated manufacturing, robot makers say, is to detect defective components early, before they become part of a complex product. The more value that is added if a product before it is found to be defective, the more expensive it becomes to repair it or throw it out."

Another application of robots with vision and decision-making ability could come on assembly lines. If a part to be welded moves out of position, for example, the robot could visually determine its location and alter the path of its welding arm to compensate for the error.

Some members of the robotics industry say vision-equipped robots, particularly those with complex decision-making abilities, represent the third generation of robotic development, following the rather crude machines of the first generation and the sightless, but more sophisticated, second-generation robots now in use.

Among the leading companies in applying vision to robotics are GE, Automatix Inc. and Sweden's ASEA. A line of vision-equipped robots was announced this week by G.M.F. Robotics, a joint venture of General Motors Corp. and Japan's Fanuc Inc.

Sales of machine-vision systems are relatively modest today, with the total estimated at less than \$50 million this year. But some industry analysts say vision is poised for rapid growth. The same position simple robotics was in six or seven years ago.

CURRENCY RATES

Latest interbank rates on June 7, excluding fees.

Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 400 pm.

OTC: Official Transaction Counter; D.Mark: Deutsche Mark; F.Franc: French Franc; S.Dollar: Swiss Franc; C.Dollar: Canadian Dollar; D.Krona: Danish Krone; P.Dollar: Portuguese Escudo; E.C.U.: European Currency Unit; S.Dollar: South African Rand.

1 U.S. dollar = 1,200 Irish £; 1,200 French francs; 1,200 Swiss francs; 1,200 Portuguese escudos; 1,200 Danish kroner; 1,200 South African rand.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP**Krupp Posts Loss in '83, Sees Profit This Year**

Reuters

**BOCHUM, West Germany** — Krupp Stahl AG, the West German steel concern, said Thursday it expects to return to profit this year, despite posting a group loss in 1983 of \$44 million Deutsche marks (\$128.4 million). This compares with a \$11-million-DM profit the previous year.

Sales fell 4 percent to 5.52 billion DM from 5.71 billion DM in 1982. Krupp's chairman, Alfons Goedde, blamed the loss partly on streamlining measures demanded by the West German government in a bid to restructure the nation's steel industry and cut unprofitable operations.

He said the parent company posted a loss of 287.3 million DM, compared with a profit of 298.5 million DM in 1982. Sales fell 3 percent to 4.57 billion DM from 4.73 billion DM.

But Mr. Goedde added that the retrenchment measures were boosting the company's profitability. For example, special steels operations, which posted losses in 1983, accounted for a third of sales in 1983 and moved into profit in the spring.

Higher orders in the first quarter also indicated that production would rise this year, Mr. Goedde said.

Other company officials said Krupp's monthly sales in the first third of 1984 were 15 percent higher than the monthly average for all of last year, while monthly crude steel output in the first quarter rose 17 percent from last year's level.

Despite his optimism for 1984 results, Mr. Goedde warned that the recovery in the steel industry could be jeopardized by the West German metalworkers' strike in support of demands for a 35-hour work week.

Steel-prices movements also

threatened an upturn, Mr. Goedde said, noting that Krupp would have moved back into profit in the second half of 1983 if there had not been a sharp fall in steel prices. This drop, accompanied by a rise in raw material costs due to the strong dollar, canceled out significant savings achieved by the company's restructuring measures, he said.

As part of the streamlining program, Krupp cut 4,130 jobs in 1983. At the end of April this year, the workforce totaled 28,505, compared with 42,060 in 1980, and will be reduced to 25,000 by end 1986, Krupp officials said.

Despite the failure of plans to merge with Thyssen AG's steel division last year, Mr. Goedde said Krupp still favors cooperation with other companies and is currently holding talks with three or four potential partners. He declined to give further details but said the cooperation could take forms such as quota swaps rather than full mergers of divisions.

In addition, Krupp's merger of its hammer-forging activities with those of Klockner-Werke AG at the end of last year will cut annual costs by at least 80 million DM a year, Mr. Goedde said.

"Grace's intention is to reduce its dependence on commodity businesses," said Harold P. Logan, the Grace vice chairman who heads the

**Chrysler to Raise Payout by a Third For 3d Quarter**

United Press International

**NEW ORLEANS** — Lee Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., opened the annual shareholders meeting Thursday by saying that the automaker will increase its dividend on common stock to 20 cents a share the third quarter.

He also said Chrysler, now recovered from its brush with bankruptcy in 1980, will proceed with production of the P-car, a compact sporty model that will debut in spring 1986. Mr. Iacocca said the P-car, which will be built at Belvidere, Illinois, will undergo some styling changes that will delay its introduction about three months.

The automaker in the first quarter declared a dividend of 15 cents a share, its first dividend since the second quarter of 1979. The increase of five cents a share is payable July 16 to shareholders of record June 18.

Other business at the meeting included a vote on a proposal clearing the way for payment of \$51.6 million in bonuses, which would be paid in bonuses, which would be executives' first since 1977.

The bonus plan was eliminated under terms of the Federal Chrysler Loan Guarantee Act, which brought the automaker \$1.2 billion in loan guarantees.

The minimum investment in the fund will be \$2,000 for an individual retirement account or Keogh plan, or \$5,000 outside of those plans. Instead of owning shares such as those in a mutual fund stock, investors in Equus will get limited partner certificates.

The funds raised will be used to finance the equity portions of leveraged buyouts. When the companies involved are resold, as is typically the case of leveraged buyouts, the resulting capital gains would be distributed, with the general partners

receiving 20 percent and the limited partners 80 percent.

Those subsequent sales of leveraged buyout companies in the portfolio, however, are not expected to begin until the fund is at least three years old, according to the prospectus. If any of the companies in the portfolio are liquidated or sold at a loss, the limited partners would participate in the tax loss to the extent of their investment in those particular companies.

The closed-end investment fund, managed by Equus Capital Corp., a Houston investment company, will be called Equus Investments I.

Its objective will be to achieve long-term capital gains for its investors by participating in leveraged buyouts of corporate subsidiaries and privately owned companies in the sale-price range of \$25 million to \$75 million, according to the preliminary prospectus. Investors in the fund will be limited partners.

In recent months, institutional investors have pumped more than a billion dollars into leveraged buyout partnerships on the expectation that their returns will be well above average. But, to date, there has not been a way for individual investors to participate, Wall Street investment bankers say.

Leveraged buyouts are a popular way for management and outside investors to gain control of corporations and corporate subsidiaries with a relatively modest equity investment. Debt supplied through bank loans and fixed-income securities purchased by institutional investors typically accounts for the balance of the purchase price.

**Regan Endorses Plan On Mexico Repayment**

Reuters

"It is impossible to think that problems can be solved only by banks or through the isolated participation of international financial organizations," the letter continued.

Mr. Regan also said the United States would support a move by Japan for a commitment to begin a new round of international trade talks in 1986.

"The president is very supportive of that timetable. Preparations in 1985 and negotiations themselves, hopefully, in 1986." Mr. Regan said.

The talks would be intended to extend the coverage of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade rules on international trade to exchanges in services, high technology and agriculture, he said.

Most of the other nations represented at the meeting are relatively unenthusiastic about setting a specific date for new talks.

**British Surplus On Trade Falls**

Reuters

**LONDON** — Britain had a current account surplus of \$238 million (\$1.17 billion) in the first quarter of this year after a revised fourth-quarter surplus of \$596 million, the Central Statistical Office said Thursday.

The first-quarter surplus in the measure of non-capital transactions in the balance of payments compares with an original projection of \$691 million. The office said the increase stems from a revision in the projected surplus on invisible transactions, such as interest payments.

The Treasury has forecast a current account surplus of \$2 billion for the whole of 1984, compared with 1983's \$2.9 billion.

**Leveraged-Buyout Fund Is Proposed**

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission to begin marketing the first leveraged-buyout fund available for individual investors.

If it is successful, other investment banking firms are expected to offer similar products.

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The partnership will remain in existence for 10 to 14 years during which time there will be no public trading market for the limited partnership certificates received by each investor in the fund. By the time the partnership is closed out, all the portfolio companies will either have been sold or securities in the companies will have been distributed to the partners, according to the prospectus.

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**U.S. News Gets \$150-Million Bid**

New York Times Service

**BONN** — Gruner & Jahr AG & Co., the West German publishing group, said it had bid \$150 million for U.S. News & World Report, a leading weekly news magazine in the United States.

The Hamburg-based company is negotiating to sell its non-U.S. news-picture operations to Reuters Holdings PLC, the London-based news and financial services company, for \$7.5 million over a five-year period, according to documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Reuters also would acquire the right to distribute UPI's U.S. news pictures outside the United States.

The debt question is expected to be a major topic at the meeting among the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan and West Germany. France has taken the lead in urging a more generalized approach to the debt problem.

In a letter Wednesday to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and other summit leaders, seven Latin American nations called for "concerted solutions" to the debt problem.

**Merrill Shifts Come at Time Of Turmoil**

(Continued from Page 13). best years of earnings. Nonetheless, middle-level executives are said by other executives on Wall Street to have been frustrated at Mr. Birk's tendency to prolong decision making.

And despite his reputation as an astute manager, some of Merrill Lynch's biggest problems recently have developed while Mr. Birk was in charge. One was the write-off last year of \$83 million, after taxes, because of the company's involvement in Baldwin-United Corp.'s bankruptcy proceedings.

There have also been exceptionally large losses on its trading in Eurobonds and other securities. Another disappointment has been the ill-timed investment of \$75 million in Hong Kong's largest brokerage house. That investment is now worth substantially less. As one Merrill Lynch insider, who asked not to be identified, put it, "At our firm, there's a tendency to blame the coach, not the players."

Merrill, along with the rest of Wall Street, has been tightening its belt. Its work force, now about 44,000, has been cut by more than 1,000 in recent months, according to Perrin Long, an analyst for Lipper Analytical Securities Corp. He said that another 700 to 800 people may be let go over the next few months.



William E. Schreyer

Merrill's longer-range strategy study is aimed at restructuring the firm so that it can go after "well-defined markets instead of product-centered markets," Mr. Birk said.

Ill K. Conway, the president of Smith College, who is a director of Merrill, said that a stricter identification of specific customer markets would give Merrill "a better grasp of the concept of its products and the costs of each one."

The announcement of Mr. Birk's resignation also touched off speculation about who will get the No. 2 post at Merrill. Although there are five senior executives in the running, it is expected that the contest will be between Daniel F. Tully, who heads the retail brokerage operation, and Robert P. Ritterhouse, who heads the strategic development unit and is chief financial officer.

**Japan Wages U.S. Tax War**

(Continued from Page 13) that it will make a difference on foreign investment in Indiana, and that directly translates into jobs."

In Park Ridge, New Jersey, where Sony Corp. of America is based, Fred Wahlstrom, a Sony spokesman, said the disclosure of the Indiana deal was "completely unauthorized" and he declined to confirm the company's plans.

But the Sony official who disclosed the plan in Chicago said the Kishidaira group had been split into three teams. Each, he said, would visit several states, primarily those where there is no unitary tax, to examine investment opportunities.

Sony and other opponents of the unitary tax lost a hard-fought battle last week, at least for the time being, in the Florida legislature. A bill to repeal the tax was side-tracked, despite an intensive lobbying campaign by major companies.

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3. Approval of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the fiscal year ended February 29, 1984.

4. Ratification of actions taken by the Managing Directors since the last Annual General Assembly of Shareholders.

5. Ratification of actions taken by the Investment Manager since the last Annual General Assembly of Shareholders.

6. Such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy obtained from the Corporation's principal office at Pembroke Hall, Pembroke, Bermuda, or from The Bank of Bermuda Limited, Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda to the Corporation at the following address:

Fidelity Australia Fund N.V.  
Pembroke Hall,  
Pembroke, Bermuda

Fidelity International Management Limited  
20 Abchurch Lane,  
London EC4N 7AL, England

The Bank of Bermuda Limited  
Front Street,  
Hamilton, Bermuda

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg  
43 Boulevard Royal,  
Luxembourg

All proxies and certificates of deposit issued to bearer shareholders must be received by the Corporation not later than 5.00 p.m. on June 19, 1984, in order to be used at the Meeting.

By order of the Management  
Charles T.M. Collic  
Secretary

**NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SHAREHOLDERS****FIDELITY AUSTRALIA FUND N.V.**

Registered Office: 16-A Pietermaai, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

Please take notice that the Annual General Assembly of Shareholders of Fidelity Australia Fund N.V. (the "Corporation") will take place at 10.00 a.m. at 16-A Pietermaai, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, on June 19, 1984.

The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting:

1. Report of the Management.

2. Election of nine Managing Directors. The Chairman of the Management proposes the re-election of the following nine existing Managing Directors:

Edward C. Johnson 3d, William L. Byrnes, Charles A. Fraser, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M.S. Paxton, Peter J. Pearson, Harry G.A. Seggeman, James E. Turner, Corporate Trust N.V.

3. Approval of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the fiscal year ended February 29, 1984.

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5. Ratification of actions taken by the Investment Manager since the last Annual General Assembly of Shareholders.

6. Such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

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P.O. Box 670, Pembroke Hall,  
East Broadway, Pembroke,  
Hamilton, Bermuda  
Tel: (809) 295 0665  
Telex: 0280 3318

Copies of the Offering Circular and latest Quarterly Report can be obtained from Fidelity International at:

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St. Helier,  
Jersey, C.I.  
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## BUSINESS PEOPLE

**Midland to Place Executive  
On Crocker National's Board**

Midland Bank is to tighten further its control over Crocker National Bank, the troubled California bank in which it holds 57 percent, by putting another of its top executives on the Crocker board.

T. Jefferson Cunningham, who earlier this week was appointed senior international adviser of Midland Bank International, is expected to join Crocker National Corp.'s board after its next board meeting, June 19. Because of Midland's 1981 investment agreement with Crocker that limits it to appointing three board members, the appointment is to be announced by Crocker.

Mr. Cunningham would be the fifth Midland executive to be named to the 24-member Crocker board. In early February, John G. Morris, a director of Midland Bank, who until that time was head of Midland's international division, joined Crocker as senior vice chairman and a member of the board. Mr. Cunningham currently is vice chairman of Kisinger Associates Inc. He is based in New York.

**Capolongo Seen  
Staying at Ford**

By Peter C. Johnson

CHICAGO — James Capolongo, top executive at Ford Motor Co.'s European subsidiary, has reconsidered his recent verbal resignation from the automaker and will stay with the company's highly profitable European unit, Ford sources said Thursday.

They said a rift had developed between Mr. Capolongo and his superior, Robert Lutz, executive vice president of Ford's international automotive operations, over the policy of the European company among Ford's most profitable.

The sources declined to say exactly what led Mr. Capolongo to resign abruptly, noting the action had drawn serious concern from Ford's top executives.



Frank V. Cahouet

Separately, Midland Bank has named Delta Ocathain and Frank V. Cahouet directors. Miss Ocathain is on the milk marketing board and a member of the Engineering Council. Mr. Cahouet is president and chief operating officer of Crocker National Corp. and chairman and chief executive officer of Crocker National Bank.

Westinghouse Electric Corp. has appointed John B. Yasinsky president for Europe, Africa and the Middle East, succeeding Chester A. Sadow. Mr. Sadow recently was named executive vice president of advanced production technology for Westinghouse, based in the Pittsburgh head office.

F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., the Swiss chemicals and pharmaceuticals group, said Alexis Labhart and H.E. Paul Seeger were re-elected to its board. Elected as a new member was Raymond Probst.

Cathay Pacific Airways, Hong Kong's flag carrier and part of the Swire Pacific group, has named Duncan Dickson to the new post of manager, U.K. and Ireland. Mr. Dickson moves to London from Bahrain, where he was the airlines manager for the Gulf area. He is succeeded in that post by Ed Nicoll, who formerly was in Jakarta as Cathay's manager, Indonesia.

National Westminster Bank PLC has appointed Roger Lacey chief manager of its Singapore branch. He succeeds Jack Miller, who will be returning to Britain. Previously, Mr. Lacey was the manager responsible for the automotive sector within the bank's international corporate finance division, based in the London headquarters. In addition, Natwest has appointed Malcolm Veale business development manager in its Hong Kong branch. Mr. Veale was in the shipping section of the international banking division in the headquarters.

ITT Corp. of New York has elected Richard S. Ward a vice president. Mr. Ward is general counsel of ITT Europe Inc. in Brussels.

Chase Manhattan Asia Ltd., Hong Kong, has named Gordon S. Anderson executive director, re-

**Mobil Names  
Successor to  
Tavoulareas**

By Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Mobil Corp. said Wednesday that Allen E. Murray will become president and chief operating officer in November upon the retirement of William P. Tavoulareas, which was previously announced.

Mobil hinted more than a year ago that Mr. Murray would succeed Mr. Tavoulareas when Mr. Murray was named president of Mobil Oil Corp., Mobil's largest subsidiary.

Mobil said Mr. Tavoulareas will retire Nov. 1, eight days before his 65th birthday, but will remain a director of the company and a member of its executive committee. He also will continue to act as an adviser to top management, particularly on operations in the Middle East.

During his 15 years running the company, Mr. Tavoulareas has formed close ties with Saudi Arabia's royal family, which has helped assure Mobil of ready access to Middle East oil supplies.

Oppenheimer & Co. has named Christopher J.S. Clegg a senior vice president. Mr. Clegg is managing director of Oppenheimer International Ltd. in London. Oppenheimer & Co. is a New York-based investment firm and a unit of Merchant House Holdings PLC of London.

Remeo Nacional de Mexico has named Sergio Aguilera vice president and general manager of its London branch following the appointment of Manuel Medina Mora to senior vice president, responsible for the bank's North American and European regions, based in New York.

Westpac Banking Corp., Australia's largest banking and financial services group, has appointed John G. Morgan managing director of Westpac Banking Corp. (Jesey) Ltd., a new unit. Mr. Morgan previously was a vice president of Clifbank (Channel Islands) Ltd., where he was in charge of international trust business.

—BRENDA FAGERTY  
in London**New U.S. Merger Guidelines to Consider Import Shares**

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department will announce new antitrust guidelines next week under which the market share of imports will be considered when mergers are being reviewed for possible challenge, according to the head of the department's antitrust division.

Assistant Attorney General J. Paul McGrath, in an interview, said Wednesday that the department in the past had largely excluded foreign market share in evaluating

competition, but was changing its policy because of the increasing importance of imports in the U.S. economy.

The department "will generally figure" foreign market share the same way it calculates domestic competition, Mr. McGrath said. But it will also consider the impact of trade restraints and the efficiency of the industry abroad.

"Competitive imports will be considered in total even where they come from countries with limited trade from the United States," he

said. "The standards will be a recognition that foreign competition is critical in evaluating many markets."

Mr. McGrath took over as antitrust chief in December. He became embroiled in a dispute over merger guidelines in February, when he let it be known that he opposed a proposed merger of Republic Steel Corp. and LTV Corp.

Critics said his stance did not take into consideration the share of the U.S. market held by imported steel.

The merger was later approved

with conditions. Mr. McGrath said Wednesday that revision of the guidelines to include imports began in January and did not arise from the LTV case.

Mr. McGrath said the new guidelines are expected to be announced June 14, after the Justice Department receives final recommendations from the Federal Trade Commission.

He said the present standards, issued in 1982, do not detail how the Justice Department should evaluate foreign market shares.

# 1983 Credititaliano

The Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1983 have been approved by the Shareholders' Meeting held in Genoa under the Chairmanship of Mr Alberto Boyer.

Gross profits were 25.1 per cent up on the previous year at L591.3 million (\$365.3 million). After a taxation charge of L161.4 billion (\$97.3 million) and depreciation and allocations amounting to L387.5 billion (\$233.5 million), net profits were L42.4 billion (\$25.5 million) of which L15 billion was appropriated to Reserves and L27.2 billion to the Shareholders in the form of a L85 dividend per share.

## 1983 BALANCE SHEET HIGHLIGHTS

(\$ in billion)

Deposits	38,871 (\$23bn) + 22.4%
Securities deposited with the Bank	18,690 (\$11bn) + 30.8%
Loans and Advances in lire and other currencies	31,064 (\$19bn) + 29.0%
Shareholders' Funds (for approval of the Accounts) (*)	1,557 (\$953m) + 55.5%

(\*) Shareholders' Funds include L213.4 billion following the setting-up of a new monetary revaluation reserve pursuant to recent legislation.



The Shareholders' Meeting also approved a resolution to increase the Bank's capital from L160 billion to L320 billion by way of a L110 billion bonus issue and a L50 billion rights issue, which will bring Shareholders' funds to L1,607 billion, i.e. close to the \$1 billion dollar mark.

# SOMETHING TO DECLARE

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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



## SPORTS

## Evert Beats Benjamin Before Rain Halts Play

*United Press International*

**PARIS** — Chris Evert Lloyd took just 39 minutes to win her semifinal match over fellow American Camille Benjamin, 6-0, 6-0, in the only match played Thursday at the French Open tennis championships.

Evert, 29, who won this tournament last year, advanced to the final for the seventh time in her 13-year professional career. She will

**FRENCH OPEN TENNIS**

play the winner of other semifinal between top-seeded Martina Navratilova of the United States and No. 3 Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia.

After the match, rain, which hampered the tournament since it began May 28, forced organizers to postpone the rest of the day's action.

The Navratilova-Mandlikova match will lead off Friday's play followed by the men's semifinals. No. 4 seed Mats Wilander will face second-seeded Ivan Lendl in one match and No. 1 John McEnroe will play third-seeded Jimmy Connors in the other.

The women's final is scheduled for Saturday; the men's final is set for Sunday.

Evert lost just 15 points — only seven in the 19-minute first set — in one of the most one-sided semifinals seen on the slow red clay of Roland Garros.

Forehand or backhand, drop shot or volley, almost all Benjamin's shots were either netted or overhit, and all Evert had to do was wait for the points to stay back and end the ball.

Benjamin, 17 and ranked 47th in the world, admitted she had played under par. "I didn't do anything right to day. I couldn't have played any worse. All my shots were out. Chris played tough and she didn't give me many chances and the ones I had I missed," she said.

Evert agreed her opponent had made too many unforced errors. In the latter part of the second set she was frustrated and started making errors.... She did well to get to the semifinals in a grand slam tournament."

Asked whether the easy match hurt her preparation for the final, Evert replied: "I think considering I had three tough matches in the earlier rounds, it was the best thing that could happen to me."

The champion favored Navratilova to reach the final, but thought she could be pushed by Mandlikova, who is the only player this year to have beaten Navratilova.

If Navratilova reaches the final and wins on to beat Evert she would be only the third woman to win the grand slam — Wimbledon and the French, U.S., and Australian titles — following Maureen Connolly (1953) and Margaret Smith Court (1970).



The Associated Press  
The Lakers' Kareem Abdul-Jabbar forces Larry Bird of the Celtics away from the basket. But Los Angeles could not keep Bird away from the hoop for very long; he scored 29 points.

## Braves Walk to 8th Straight Victory, 5-4, Over Fading Giants

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**SAN FRANCISCO** — Chris Chambliss' bases-loaded walk with two outs to the 11th inning lifted the surging Atlanta Braves to their eighth consecutive victory, a 5-4 decision Wednesday over the San Francisco Giants.

The winning rally off losing pitcher Gary Lavelle (2-3) started with two outs. Alex Trevino was safe on a throwing error. Winning pitcher Steve Bedrosian (4-1) singled to left and Dale Murphy was walked intentionally to load the bases. Chambliss then walked on a 3-1 pitch to score Trevo.

"No matter what we do, it doesn't turn out right," said Giants Manager Frank Robinson, who ordered Murphy walked with runners on first and second. "I wanted LaVelle pitching to the left-hander [Chambliss]... I do what I think is best. I can't manage scared. But

the way we're going, nothing is working. I was wrong again."

Bedrosian pitched three scoreless innings, extending his score-

**BASEBALL ROUNDUP**

Scored from second on Andy Van Slyke's single in the seventh to lift the Cardinals to a 4-3 triumph over Philadelphia.

**Padres 4, Astros 3**

In San Diego, a throwing error of third baseman Dennis Walling allowed Tim Flannery to score from second base with the winning run in the bottom of the 10th as the Padres defeated Houston, 4-3, for their sixth straight victory.

**Dodgers 3, Reds 2**

In Los Angeles, Mike Marshall singled home Bob Bailey with one out in the 14th, lifting the Dodgers past Cincinnati, 3-2.

**Blue Jays 6, Tigers 3**

In the American League, in Detroit, Willie Upshaw drove in three runs with a homer and a single to lead Toronto to a 6-3 victory over the Tigers. After a record-breaking start, Detroit has lost eight of 12

and its lead in the AL East shrank to ½ game. "Sure, it concerns you," Detroit manager Sparky Anderson said. "We had runners on first and third and nobody out in the third, runners on second and third with nobody out [in the fifth], our best hitters coming up — and we only got one run out of it. What are you going to do? Take out the heart of your order? Bench 'em, if they don't do it? If your big guys don't do it, you're going to die."

**Orioles 3, Brewers 0**

In Baltimore, Scott McGregor (7-4) pitched a three-hitter for the first shutout of his over eight innings to lift the Royals to a 3-0 triumph over Milwaukee.

**Indians 7, A's 6**

In Cleveland, Pat Tabler singled home pinch runner Chris Nixon from third to break a 6-6 tie to the seventh and give the Indians a 7-6 victory over Oakland. Rookie Jerry Willard hit a two-run homer to lead the Indians to a 3-0 triumph over Milwaukee.

**Red Sox 5, Yankees 3**

In Chicago, Tom Seaver (3-4) pitched a four-hitter en route to the White Sox beat California, 4-0.

**Royals 5, Mariners 2**

In Kansas City, Missouri, Darryl Motter and Jorge Orta each drove in two runs and Charlie Liebhardt (2-0) scattered six hits over eight innings to lift the Royals to a 5-2 triumph over Seattle for their fifth triumph to six games.

**Twins 2, Rangers 1**

In Minneapolis, Tim Teufel knocked to one run and scored the tie-breaker as Minnesota edged Texas, 2-1.

The Associated Press

three runs and left-hander Bruce Hurst (8-4) won his fourth straight to help Boston beat the Yankees, 5-3, for its seventh victory in eight games.

**White Sox 4, Angels 0**

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**Mariners 5, Orioles 2**

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The Associated Press

## Celtics Beat Lakers, 129-125, In Overtime to Even Series

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches***INGLEWOOD, California**

Larry Bird's short shot with 16 seconds remaining to overtime enabled the Boston Celtics to defeat the Los Angeles Lakers, 129-125, in overtime Wednesday night, and even their National Basketball Association championship series at two games apiece.

The Lakers missed an opportunity to tie the game when James Worthy, who finished with 30 points, could manage only one of two free throws with 10 seconds left in overtime. Dennis Johnson, fouled by Michael Cooper, hit two foul shots to put Boston ahead 127-124.

The Lakers called timeout, then M.L. Carr stole a Worthy pass and scored to seal the victory.

Bird, who finished with a team-high 29 points, had tied the score at 123 with 79 seconds left in overtime on an inside jumper. Ervin (Magic) Johnson, who had 20 points for Los Angeles, missed two free throws with 35 seconds left before Bird's winning shot.

The Celtics regained the home-court advantage in the best-of-seven series. The fifth game will be played Friday night in Boston before the playoffs shift back here Sunday.

"At halftime we decided to make a more conscious effort to be aggressive," said Boston coach K.C. Jones. "We had to be more aggressive. Flare-ups were bound to happen."

"They had to change their style,"

Magic Johnson added. "They tried a lot of other things that didn't work, so tonight they tried to be really physical and tried to intimidate us."

"They didn't intimidate us, but they won the game and I'm sure they figure they've found the secret. We'll see."

Rejoined Carr: "We felt great that we were able to go down in the trenches. These games from cow country will be close, they won't be blowouts. We believe in our system. We have a lot of confidence to it."

Most of the pregame talk had centered on how the Celtics would go about stifling the Lakers' fast break, a blinding attack that led to a demoralizing 137-104 loss for the Celtics Sunday to Game 3. The Lakers' 47-point third quarter was so exasperating to the Celts that many doubted their ability to rebound their efforts Wednesday night.

"The game was determined with their [Celtics'] effort and second-second," said湖人教练Pat Riley. "Now that it's 2-2, it's turning out to be what everybody expected."

"They had to change their style,"

Magic Johnson added. "They tried a lot of other things that didn't work, so tonight they tried to be really physical and tried to intimidate us."

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## OBSERVER

## Watch for Killer Bikes

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — The other day, I came within an inch of being killed by a bicycle. It was the one menace of New York that nobody ever warns you against.

In the nine years since my arrival, bicycles have had at me murderously on the average of five times per annum. Lately, they have been getting closer to success.

In this latest assault, the bicyclist would have got me for sure if a woman companion hadn't thrust me out of its path. This was a woman who always looks the wrong way before crossing one-way streets. I will never chide her about that again because if she had been looking the right way for oncoming traffic, as I was, she wouldn't have seen the assailant, which was coming the wrong way on that one-way street.

She is wiser than I about the ways of the killer bicycles. She knows that they almost always travel the wrong way on one-way streets, on the sensible theory that the victim won't be anticipating bushwackers from the direction.

After nine years in New York, I should be aware of their operating techniques and take precautions. The reason I don't, probably, is that nobody cautioned me sufficiently about bicycles before I moved to New York. Instead, my head was stupefied with advice on things like how to avoid being murdered "gangland-style."

People who get murdered "gangland-style" are almost invariably found full of bullets inside automobile trunks. Having been warned of this before coming to New York, I have been extremely careful for the past nine years never to get into a car trunk.

When you walk busy streets concentrating on out getting into car trunks, though, you tend to be less about looking the wrong way up one-way streets.

Unlike gangland-style slayers, street muggers, three-card monte operators and other such low-lives, the killer bicycles seem to feel that it is, rather than the maimed and dying, who are the victims.

Three or four assaults ago, noting at the last instant that I was about to be killed one night last winter on a one-way street in Greenwich Village, I screamed for mercy. The racket so unnerved the si-

lently oncoming two-wheeler that it swerved abruptly. A mass of gelatinous matter smelling of soy sauce and fortune cookies splattered in the street. As I gazed at it, thinking, "That, but for the grace of God, could be me," the bicycle erupted a stream of outword curses.

The bicycle had been delivering an order of chop suey — that, at least, was its cover story. I didn't believe it for a minute.

And yet, I found myself apologizing to it, and even stooping to assist it in scraping spilled chop suey back into cardboard containers while murmuring, "Terribly, terribly sorry about my clumsiness."

This is hard to explain. If I were to get into a car trunk and somebody with a gun aimed it at me, only to discover he'd left his bullets at home, would I apologize for disrupting his plan? Of course not. I would reach for the jack or tire iron and ask him to stand aside while I got out of the truck.

The bicycles, though, make you feel rotten with guilt every time they fail to kill you.

You feel an irresistible urge to apologize for being clumsy, for not being alert, for causing them inconvenience. I believe this urge flows from a deep childhood memory of bicycles as symbols of health-giving, fresh-air exercise. Bicycles exploit this memory to mask their true murderous instincts.

When one sets out for a "hit" and its victim escapes, the bicycle has the power to make him feel that it's too much health-giving, fresh-air exercise instead of living crouched in front of television except for the occasional stiff-jointed stroll to the gin store, he would be a finer human being. And so I apologize when they fail to nail me, not for spoiling their villainous sport, but for being an inferior human being.

In moments of pure bicycle hatred, I have considered carrying a cane and tossing it into the whirling spokes of oncoming assassins. The bicycles know I never will.

My comfort is that the one that eventually gets me will have to apologize for a change, at least to my loved ones.

New York Times Service

By Edward Rothstein

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Composer Charles Koechlin

The music shares qualities with

the music of Satie, or Ravel, or Milhaud or Debussy. But as heard on Sharon's recording, at least, it is also quite distinctive. Even in the late works based on film stars, there is a strong Gallic mind at work, an integrity that makes these recordings more than merely novelties.

The Seven Stars Symphony, in itself, is oot a work that would inspire all this interest. Charlie Chaplin's music was called a "symphony of lost dreams" by the composer, but the music is less than inspiring. Fairbanks is represented by the oriental prancing inspired by "The Thief of Bagdad," and Clara Bow's movement is a bit too self-con-

sciously bouyant and bustling.

"Greta Garbo" is eerily inaccessible, like the star herself. A coolness suffuses this music, sparseness mixed with affection; the composer called this movement a "pagan chorale." "Marlene Dietrich" is no less appealing, otherworldly, sinuous, with the music possessing slow-moving rigors that suggest, at times, something both medieval and middle-European. And even "Lillian Harvey" provides some interest, sketched with winds playing fogally in their upper registers; one imagines her feet hardly touching the ground, a tilt of the head to the camera, the swirl of a skirt.

When the music is successful,

in fact, it seems to be lightly carrying the images it treats rather than just attempting to imitate them. The score for the Ballade for Piano and Orchestra (Op. 50), for example, also played on the Angel recording with Bruno Rizetto as soloist, begins with a poem from Heinrich Heine about the "forest of memory," referring to the "pale night," the moon and "ancient little songs."

This work would seem to be almost Mahleresque, beginning with gentle naturalistic murmurings and quiverings of sound. But written in 1919, it manages to bypass Mahler's self-conscious soul-searching and be sincere about its forest setting. Koechlin, who climbed Mont Blanc alone when he was in his 70s, clearly held romantic beliefs about the healing powers of nature. The number of his works based on forests and natural images may rival those concerning the cinema.

In both worlds, it would seem, there was an element of the fantastical. Robert Orledge, a British scholar who is completing a book on Koechlin for the University of California Press, has referred to a poetic inscription to the composer's setting of Tristan Kingor's poem "Schéhérazade": "The most beautiful journey is that made in a dream."

Sharon's recording, which is far more varied in its repertory than the Angel offering, is most convincing in arguing that Koechlin's dreams are worth paying more attention to. Included is a liling slow dance from "Danse pour Ginger Rogers," as well as the more intriguing "Nouvelles Soutaines Françaises" (Op. 87). These latter works, from the mid-1920s, are sparingly written yet uncompromisingly pleasing. As in the selections from the "Heures persanes," which are also on this disk, there is a love of the exotic, an invocation, as in Ravel and Debussy, of oriental gestures. There are also snatches of French folk songs, elegant and playful, long lugubrious melodies with symmetrical phrasings; striking polytonal, widely-spaced chords covering the range of the keyboard; pedalling which allows the phrases to become fluid and fluent; and throughout, a clarity and ease and mystery that is evident in Sharon's playing.

## PEOPLE

**Kennedy Center Hires Director Peter Sellars**

Peter Sellars, the 36-year-old theater and opera director who has been known as the enfant terrible of American theater since graduating from Harvard in 1980, was named Tuesday as the artistic director and chief operating officer for plays to be produced jointly by the Kennedy Center and the Performing Arts Academy in Washington. By the time he made his New York debut in 1980, the young director's reputation for unorthodox productions of the classics at Harvard had already made him a well-known figure. Since then, his output has been prodigious and wide-ranging — starting with Mozart's "Don Giovanni," which Sellars transposed to the 1920s, converting the swordfight to a switchblade knife duel, changing champagne drinking to using drugs and having the Don eat a McDonald's hamburger in the banquet scene. Sellars said he would give up his job as artistic director of the Boston Shakespeare Company to devote most of his time to the Kennedy Center.

Bertha Streissand, whose movie "Yentl" was passed over in this year's Academy Award balloting, was named the National Organization for Women's 1984 Woman of Courage for her 15-year effort to bring the movie to the screen. In a ceremony Wednesday in Beverly Hills, California, Now and Streissand, 42, "demonstrated unique and unusual courage in the face of nearly insurmountable odds." Streissand starred and sang in co-wrote, directed and produced the film. Past winners have included the former U.S. first lady Betty Ford and the actor Alan Alda.

Fred Waring tours Saturday — but that won't stop him from hitting the road for another concert tour with his Pennsylvanians. During the summer Waring and his group will be in residence at Pennsylvania State University, where music students from around the world will take part in sessions of the Fred Waring Choral Music Workshop. Waring, who started in show business with a four-piece group in Tyrone, Pennsylvania, recently was presented with the Congressional Gold Medal by President Ronald Reagan.

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1984

## The Composer Who Loved Movie Stars

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